The Bedford Gazette.

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April 1, 1865—1y

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Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

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Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

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Jan. 22, 1864.

F. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House,"

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May 13, 1864.

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March 31, 1865.

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W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.

Nov. 24, '65—1y

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DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

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TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

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RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

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COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

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He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

Oct. 20, 1865.

H. F. IRVINE, ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA., Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.

Oct 20, 1865,

DAVID DEFIBAUGH, Gunsmith, Bedford, Pa. Shop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Having resumed work, he is now prepared to fill all orders for new guns at the shortest dotice. Repairing done to order. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Oct. 20, '65.

The Bedford Gazette.

OUR LOCAL HISTORY.

Geo. Croghan—His Excursions to Aughwick, Path Valley and the Ohio river; His traffic with and gifts to the Indians; Commands a company of friendly Indians at Braddock's defeat: Settles at Aughwick: Captain Jack, "The Wild Hunter of the Juniata:" His wife and children murdered by the Indians; He becomes a terror to the savages.

One of the most prominent actors, on the part of the whites, in the Indian wars of the period of which we have just written, was one George Croghan, a native of Ireland, who came to the colony of Pennsylvania in 1742. He first located at a place on the Susquehanna river, known as Harris' Trading House, but soon removed into Cumberland county, making many excursions to Path Valley and Aughwick, and finally, by way of "the old Bedford trail," extending his travels as far westwardas the Ohio river. He was an "Indian trader," that is, he bartered such goods as were desired by the Indians, for any article of theirs useful in civilized life.—His long residence among the savages enabled him to learn their language and gain considerable influence over them. At one time he was suspected by some of the provincial authorities, of being a spy in the service of the French, but there seems to have been no ground for this suspicion, except that Croghan was an Irishman, and that he might share the sympathy of many of his countrymen in wishing success to France. On the contrary his conduct furnished hundreds of instances, in which he served the English most faithfully, even at his own expense, making presents to the Indians, in the name of the Province, in order to retain their friendship for the colonists. When Braddock marched against Fort Duquesne, he raised a company of thirty Indians and joined that unfortunate commander. What part he took in the memorable conflict which resulted so disastrously to Braddock, neither history nor tradition informs us; but Gov. Hamilton writes that he "never heard any objections to his conduct in that capacity" (that of captain of a company of Indians in Braddock's army). During his traffic with the Indians on the Ohio river, the French frequently seized and confiscated his goods, and by these adverse chances and his munificent gifts to the savages, he was finally reduced to bankruptcy. Compelled by his straitened circumstances to abandon his trader's life, he settled at Aughwick, in 1754, where he built a stockade known in Indian annals as "Croghan's Fort." He was afterwards appointed a disbursing agent for the provincial government, to distribute presents among the Indians. In 1756, he was made deputy agent of Indian affairs, by Sir William Johnston. After the evacuation of Fort Duquesne by the French in 1758, he resided in Fort Pitt, and whilst on an excursion down the Ohio, he was captured by the French and taken to Detroit. After his release he went to New York, where he died. Croghan does not seem to have been much of a warrior, but excelled rather in the arts of diplomacy. Could the rocks on the banks of the Juniata speak, how many tales of the craft of this dauntless adventurer would not be told, and what pictures of the unsophisticated nature of the Indian, tickled with a ring of brass and gratified to ecstasy with the most valueless trinket, would not be presented. But a sterner nature than that of wily George Croghan, gave character to the scenes enacted during the period of which we are speaking. Captain Jack, the "Wild Hunter of the Juniata," resided in the neighborhood of Aughwick, from 1750 to 1755, but subsequently, in company with several congenial spirits, built a cabin near a beautiful spring on the banks of the Juniata, whither he moved his family, employing his time in fishing and hunting. He was a huge, athletic man, of dark complexion, with an eye like that of the eagle. It is related, that he would frequently visit the banks of the Raystown branch, whilst on his fishing excursions, and it was on his return from one of these, that he found his wife and children murdered and his cabin laid in ruins, by the Indians. This sudden and dreadful loss almost crazed him, and he immediately disappeared, no traces of his whereabouts being discovered for 12 months thereafter. But one night an Irishman named Moore, residing in Aughwick, was startled from his slumbers by the crack of a rifle. It was at the hour of midnight and the Irishman, wondering what a rifle-shot meant so late at night, got out of bed and went to the door, where, to his amazement, an Indian lay weltering in his gore, on the very threshold. A voice in the distance cried out, "I have saved your lives!" It was the voice of the avenger, Capt. Jack. The news soon spread throughout the adjacent country, that the "Wild Hunter of the Juniata," as Capt. Jack was called, had re-appeared. His name was upon every lip, and well might it be, for the terror which it inspired among the Indians, was no mean protection to the settlers. His manner of hunting and slaying the savages had more to do with the inspiration of awe in their minds, than the numbers which he succeeded in killing. He had the faculty of striking when his blow was least expected by his victim; and this was a secret which Indian philosophy could not solve. So strongly did it operate upon their superstitious nature, that they began to regard him as a supernatural being. During his single-handed warfare with the Indians, Capt. Jack slept in the woods, alike in winter and summer; no covering above him save the bushes in the thicket, no pillow under his head but the rock on which he chose to rest. But he was eventually called from his solitary life, by the tender of the command of a company of scouts, or rangers formed by the settlers. "This company," we are told, "was uniformed like Indians, with hunting-shirts, leather leggings and moccasins, and as they were not acting under sanction of government, styled themselves 'Captain Jack's Hunters.'" The exploits of this band in fighting Indians, however, reached the ears of the Provincial Governor, and Capt. Jack was at once given a roving commission to check the incursions of the Indians on the frontier. Under this authority he drove the savages out of Morrison's Cove and defeated them at several other places. He afterwards offered his services and those of his "Hunters" to Braddock, but, though George Croghan used every possible argument to induce the general to accept them, they were not permitted to take part in the expedition against Fort Duquesne. Braddock, doubtless, concluded that their irregular mode of fighting, would not comport with the dignity of his army, and rejected their services for the same reasons which caused him to doom his army to destruction. The period and manner of Capt. Jack's death are both unknown. One account says he died in 1772. The range known as Jack's Mountain takes its name from this noted character and stands as an eternal monument to his memory.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE ROYAL WAGER.

An Incident in the Life of Napoleon I.

CHAPTER I.

"The bell for vespers has just rung, and the Empress will pass around the corridors in the course of ten minutes. She will be attended by the princess Hortense and two ladies in waiting, but you will readily recognize her, for she is taller than the others, and will walk a little in advance."

Thus spoke the tall and fierce-looking *gendarme*, with a good-natured look of concern upon the slight form at his side, whose youthful face gleamed out still and pale from the shadows that were thickly gathering, and whose singular beauty was rendered still more conspicuous by a pair of dark, lustrous eyes, which had a sad, beseeching expression more eloquent than words.

The pale lips moved, as if to express her thanks, but they gave forth no audible sound.

"Hist! she is coming!" exclaimed the guard, as his quick ear caught the sound of approaching footsteps.

"Courage, *mon enfant*," he added, as the young girl leaned up against the corner of the corridor, trembling in every limb, "the good Empress is like a mother to her people!"

As he said this, he hastily resumed his post, and when the Empress made her appearance, was pacing backwards and forwards with his monotonous tread, a stolid look upon his countenance, as tho' he was a mere machine, that the discipline to which he was subjected was intended to make him.

Josephine then in the zenith of her charms, was attired in her usual elegance in a robe of black velvet, whose very folds swept the floor; rubies gleamed upon her bosom, and the heavy braids of dusky hair, a custom which well accorded with her rich tropical beauty, and she moved along with that graceful, undulating motion peculiar to the French creole.

As she reached the spot opposite to where the girl stood, she stepped out from the shadow and sinking down upon one knee, laid her hand on Josephine's robe, as if to arrest her progress.

Poor Marie! during her long and lonely walk she had said over again the little speech by which she had hoped to win the kind heart of the Empress to pity and aid her, but as she knelt there, every word of it vanished from her mind. But those white, quivering lips, the imploring impression in those lifted eyes spoke volumes, as Josephine looked down upon them, she understood all she would say.

Signing the other ladies to proceed, she took the roll of paper from her hand. But as her eyes glanced over it her countenance fell.

"I feel that I can do nothing for you, my good girl," she said, turning to the suppliant! "desertion is an offence that the Emperor never pardons."

"O! say not so, royal lady!" exclaimed the young girl imploringly. "The good Emperor's heart is ever open to you! It was to see his dying mother, and after other means had failed."

Still the Empress shook her head. "It is a hard case," she said; "but it will be useless for me to attempt to obtain his pardon."

As Josephine said this a stifled moan escaped from the poor girl's lips, the convulsive grasp upon her robe relaxed, and she lay still and pale at her feet.

Alarmed, the Empress beckoned the *gendarme* to approach.

"She has fainted," he said, as he bent over her. "And no wonder; she has walked from the village of L——, full eight leagues, since break of day."

"Do you know her?"

"Yes, Madame, she is Marie Duval, the betrothed of Henri Laferve, who is to be shot to-morrow morning for desertion."

"Poor child!" said the Empress, compassionately. "Take her away, good Jenna," she added, as the girl began to show signs of consciousness, "and see that she has rest and refreshment, and if she be sufficiently recovered bring her an hour hence, to my private apartment."

The Empress passed along, but the kind-hearted soldier noticed, with a feeling of satisfaction, that she held the little roll of paper, while her countenance had a thoughtful aspect.

Napoleon was seated alone at the table covered with papers and maps. A courier had just left him, who was evidently the bearer of good news, for his countenance had a pleased, almost exultant look.

The door opened, and Josephine entered.

She paused a moment upon the threshold, giving his countenance a furtive look, whose ever varying mood she had learned to read.

"Welcome, my god Josephine," said the Emperor holding out his hand to her.

Josephine saw that this was a propitious moment, and playfully sinking down on one knee, she kissed his hand and presented him the roll of paper she had received from the girl.

"If it was for any other offence, it should be granted; but as it is, it is impossible."

"But there are extenuating circumstances in this case," pleaded Josephine; "the poor fellow had just received news that his mother was at the point of death."

"That was no excuse. The soldier has no mother save France; he owes first duty to *her!*"

"Ah, if you could only see his betrothed wife, sire, I know your heart would relent.—She traveled on foot from the village of L——, since daybreak, to plead for her lover's life. Poor girl! I fear that she will not survive it!"

The Emperor shrugged his shoulders.

"We must try to console her," he said, dryly, "seeing we cannot grant her another husband."

"She would never accept one!" said Josephine, with indignant emphasis. "She would sooner die with her lover."

Napoleon again shrugged his shoulders and took a pinch of snuff.

"My dear friend, such things may be found in romance, but not in real life. I'll wager most anything you like, she would much prefer living with some young, good-looking man, and which I should find little difficulty in persuading her to do."

Josephine whispered a few words in her royal husband's ear.

"Let it be so," he said smiling. "And now suffer your young *protege* to be summoned, and I will soon put the truth of my assertion to the proof."

The Emperor listened attentively to the touching plea, broken by tears and sobs, that Marie poured out at his feet. Then bidding her rise, he said gravely, but kindly, for he was touched by the artless beauty of the suppliant, no less than by her unfeigned sorrow.

"I am sorry, my daughter, that I cannot grant your petition. But I will provide you with another love, and bestow upon you a bridal dowry besides; which will do just as well, if not better."

"Surely you jest, sire," said the young girl, casting upon him a glance of sorrowful surprise. "No one can take Henri's place in *my* heart. For the love of mercy, spare his life!"

"He has committed an unpardonable offence," was the stern reply, "the penalty of which is death. He must die! unless, indeed," he added, in a lower tone, "some substitute be found to suffer in his stead."

Marie caught eagerly at the hope conveyed by these words. Again she threw herself upon her knees, bathing the Emperor's hand with her tears.

"Would your majesty indeed accept a substitute?" she exclaimed. "Let *me* take his place, then, and suffer for him!"

"What! would you take his place to-morrow, and be shot in his stead?" inquired Napoleon, looking steadily into her face.

"If there is no other way to save his life, willingly, *gladly*, sire!" was the fervent response.

The Emperor's stern, impassable face gave no token of the feelings that filled his heart, as he looked upon the countenance of the speaker, every feature of which was distinct with the fervor of her heroic soul.

"If you desire it, certainly," he said, after a moment's pause. "But remember that I am not trifling with you! One of you must die! You will have ample time between now and the dawn to decide which it shall be."

CHAPTER II.

The next morning rose clear and cloudless. At the first streaks of dawn, the large square in front of the palace was alive with soldiers, while outside of the paling, and in every available place, were crowds of spectators, eager to view what is so dear to every Frenchman's heart, the pomp and circumstance of a military execution; and in this instance, rumors that had reached the people, that it was not the real offender that was to be executed, but his affianced wife, who, by her own free choice was to take his place, made the crowd unusually large.

Circumstances indicated that it was to be the scene of more than usual display. The Emperor himself was present, attended by his staff. His tried and faithful body-guard were drawn up in long array, together with the whole regiment to which the culprit belonged.

At the appointed hour, Marie made her appearance, attended by a priest, and escorted by a guard of six soldiers. A murmur of mingled pity and admiration ran through the crowd, as they noted her extreme youth and beauty. Every eye expressed sympathy, excepting, indeed, the platoon of soldiers detailed to fire the fatal volley; they alone regarded the scene with an air of indifference.

Marie's beautiful countenance was pale but composed, and she walked to the fatal spot with a light, firm step. Yet, as her eye fell upon the coffin, that was arranged so that it would receive her body as it fell, a visible shudder convulsed her frame. But it quickly passed away, and her countenance regained its former expression of holy serenity.

Closing her eyes, her lips moved a moment in voiceless prayer; then she signified that she was ready.

Just then one of the Emperor's aids rode up, and beckoning to the priest, said a few words to him.

Father Godfrey immediately returned to his patient. "Daughter," he said, "our good Emperor sends thee word that if thy courage fail thee, there is, even now, time to retract."

"Tell the Emperor I thank him, father," returned Marie, calmly; "but that it is easier for me to die for my betrothed than to live without him.

"But bethink thee, daughter," persisted the good priest, "this is a terrible fate. Life is sweet, especially to the young. The Emperor empowers me to offer to thy acceptance another lover, equal in every respect, to the one thou wilt lose, and a bridal dowry. Rush not from so fair a prospect to so cruel a death."

"Urge me no more, holy father," was the firm reply; "my resolution is immovable.—Neither distract with vain and worldly thoughts the soul, that is fixed steadfastly upon that country it is so soon to enter.

The priest drew back, and one of the soldiers approached to bandage her eyes.

At first Marie demurred, but on being told that it was indispensable, quietly submitted.

During these proceedings a profound silence reigned throughout that dense crowd of people, and when the signal to fire was given, every heart stood still; even the rough, stern soldiers, accustomed to view death in its most cruel forms, involuntarily turned their eyes away from the pitiful sight.

There was a sharp report of musketry, and when the smoke cleared away, it was discovered that Marie had fallen forward upon her face.

The Emperor, who had been a passive but attentive spectator of all this, instantly spurred his horse to the spot where she lay.

"*Mon Dieu!*" he exclaimed as he threw himself hurriedly from the saddle, "can it be that those stupid fellows have blundered?"

"She has only fainted, sire," said Father Godfrey, bending over her, and laying his hand upon her wrist as he spoke.

Yet, though the muskets were loaded with blank cartridges, so that not a hair of her head was injured. For some minutes Marie lay as still and deathly as though life had indeed departed. When she unclosed her eyes, she looked up bewildered into the face that she had never thought to see again in life.

"Marie, my sweet angel! my savior!" exclaimed Henri; look up, our sufferings are over! The Emperor was but testing your love. He has pardoned me, and Father Godfrey is even now waiting to make us one."

And before Marie could hardly realize this happy change in her prospects, she was a wife.

As soon as the priest had pronounced the benediction, the Emperor approached them. Overcome with gratitude and joy, they would have knelt at his feet, but he prevented them.

"No thanks are due to me," he said, addressing Henri. "You owe your life neither to your own desserts, nor," he added, his eyes resting kindly on Marie's happy face, "to my clemency, but to that heroic courage and devotion of her you have just called wife. Endeavor, in all your future conduct, to prove worthy of her! I give you a month's furlough in which to enjoy your honeymoon; to which the Empress adds five thousand francs as a dowry to your bride. At the expiration of that time, return to the service of your country; and remember, hereafter, that the brave soldier never leaves his post of duty."

The meaning of this scene was not long in passing from lip to lip through the excited throng of people; and as Napoleon ceased speaking, the air rung with shouts of "*Vive l' Empereur!*"

But Napoleon quickly withdrew to the little alcove, where, secure from observation, Josephine had witnessed the triumph of her *protege*.

"You have won," he said smiling. "But how is it," he added, "that you read the heart of this simple maiden so much better than I?"

"I judge her by my own heart, sire. This lovely pleasant girl has done nothing that I would not gladly do for thee!"

"My good Josephine! said the Emperor, pressing affectionately her hand in his, I believe it!"

A few years hence, when upon a lonely island, forsaken by all his summer friends, she, whom he had rejected from his heart and throne, wrote to him for permission to share his exile, did Napoleon receive another proof of that self sacrifice which is seldom found save in the heart of a woman.

STANTON'S IGNOBLE TOOLS.

Since the days of Fouche no country has been cursed with such a multitude of spies and informers as the border portion of the United States has been from the commencement of the war almost, if not quite, up to the present time. They constituted a small army of themselves, and as it was morally impossible that any person of honorable instincts should undertake an office so thoroughly degrading, all the departments of this odious service were filled by men who were either without principle or were of the most disreputable character. It was in vain that its chiefs were dignified with the titles of provost marshals and deputy provost marshals, and that their men were styled Government detectives; the popular instinct soon penetrated the thin disguise and saw the *mouchard* underneath. We do not say that detectives so-called may not be necessary to a Government during a period of civil war, or that they may not be made useful, when they are kept within the sphere of their legitimate functions. But, on frequent occasions here in Maryland they rendered themselves infamous by first instigating the crime and then arresting the offender; and seizing for confiscation the property in his charge. The well known case that was tried before the late Chief Justice Taney, in the Circuit Court of the United States in this city, is an instance in point, and the scathing rebuke administered on that occasion by the venerable Chief Justice to provost marshal McPhail and his superserviceable aids, will be felt by them—if they are capable of feeling anything—as long as they cumber the ground.

The sanguinary and brutal assault which was also made by the same parties upon that upright Judge and honorable gentleman, Judge Carmichael, dragging him from the bench in open court, and beating him about the head with their pistols until his person was covered with blood, was as dastardly as it was unprovoked, and caused a shudder of abhorrence even among those who applauded the system that gave employment to these men, and by a paradox that would be unaccountable in other times, heartily supported these ruffians in their wrong doings. But the evil went deeper than this. Stimulated by partisan malignity, a system of espionage was organized which was felt in every household. Witnesses were suborned, servants tampered with, the most innocent acts or expressions were perverted into something that was assumed to be either disloyal or treasonable, and were made the pretexts for arrests and imprisonment for months without even the name of the secret accuser being made known to the victim, or the nature of the charge upon which he was held. That these things should have been permitted so long, and that journals under the convenient pretext of devotion to the Union should have recorded, with complacency, day after day, the most flagrant violations of the rights of citizens, are facts not more remarkable than was the personal vindictiveness by which such proceedings were characterized, and in which they but too frequently found their true origin.

Happily, nearly the whole herd of spies and informers have been got rid of recently, but, unhappily, they have not yet received their just deserts. We learn now, also, that the man Baker, the Chief Detective of the War Department at Washington, and who, for his notable exploits, in various ways, was rewarded not long since with a general's commission, has fallen into such disrepute that President Johnson has not only ordered away all detectives employed at the White House, but "has also indulged in very severe strictures upon Baker himself, and to his face." But what do strictures amount to if they are not followed up by arrest and punishment? This General Baker has been bluntly characterized by one of the New York papers as "a bold, bad man," and, we are told, that "the fixed impression with regard to him is that he first created and organized himself most of the crimes he discovered, and that he has misused the powers entrusted to him, and the protection afforded by Mr. Stanton's favor with a recklessness that only his long and desperate training as an adventurer in California could have rendered possible to any man's nature." A congressional committee toward the close of last session discovered that he had been sending many persons to the Old Capitol prison simply by his own mandate, and that they had been kept in confinement there upon the most frivolous charges, or upon no charges at all.

And now we learn that Secretary Stanton has directed the release of other prisoners from the Old Capitol who have been sent there by this same General Baker, and who have been imprisoned for a considerable length of time, and, as it is delicately stated, "without the charges being sustained." His numerous arrests in New York of bounty-brokers, and alleged bounty-jumpers, just before the close of the war, are now very generally believed to have been merely schemes for extorting black mail, and suits have since been brought, or threatened, to force him to disgorge the large sums of money he stands accused of receiving on that occasion. More recently he has been indicted in Washington for having falsely arrested a Mrs. Cobb, and taken from her a sum of money, and we heartily join with the New York *Citizen* in the hope that all others whom he has plundered and oppressed everywhere will pursue him before the courts in the numerous cases in which he has been guilty of similar practices.

We trust, also, that the Bishop of the Episcopal Church, whom, but a few weeks ago, he caused to be dragged from his home in North Carolina, and from a sick wife, brought on to Washington under guard, and after putting a few questions to him insolently, dismissed to find his way back to North Carolina as he could, will not find it inconsistent with the dignity of his cloth and the sacred nature of his calling to bring suit against this man for so gross an outrage, and that there will be found a jury having the manliness to award exemplary damages. In one or two instances at the north the provost marshals have already been made to feel that they cannot shelter themselves under the orders of their superiors for acts done in defiance of the laws, and we shall rejoice to see the day when the civil tribunals in the border States, relieved from the pressure of the armed hand, shall prove to the world that they are yet capable of redressing the wrongs that have been perpetrated hitherto with impunity by Government detectives—*alias* spies and informers—of all grades, and of thus vindicating their own high functions and the sanctities of private life.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

AN AWKWARD MISTAKE.

A farmer who had bought a calf from a butcher, desired him to drive it to his farm and place it in his stable, which he accordingly did. Now it happened that very day that a man with a grinding organ and dancing bear, passing by that way, began their antics in front of the farm-house. After amusing the farmer's family for some time, the organ-man entered the farm-house and asked the farmer if he could give him a night's lodging. The farmer replied that he could give the man lodging, but he was at a loss where to put the bear. After musing a little, he determined to bring the calf inside the house for that night, and place the bear in the stable, which he did. Now, the butcher, expecting the calf would remain in the stable all night, resolved to steal it ere morning; and the farmer and his guest were awakened in the night, by a fearful yelling from the out-building.

Both got up, and, taking a lantern, entered the stable; when the farmer found, to his surprise, the butcher of whom he had bought the calf, in the grasp of the bear, which was hugging him tremendously, for he could not bite, being muzzled. The farmer instantly understood the state of the case, and briefly mentioned the circumstances to the owner of Bruin, who, to punish the butcher for his intended theft, called out to the bear: "Hug him, Tommy;" which the bear did in real earnest, the butcher roaring most hideously the whole time. After they thought he had suffered enough, they set him free, and the butcher slunk off, glad to escape with his life; while the farmer and his guest returned to their beds.

A newspaper calling itself Democratic is not ashamed to say that Abraham Lincoln was "the father of his people." Of what people? The *negroes* we hope is meant; for we will not be considered as belonging to any people of which Abraham Lincoln was a father in any sense. We should be glad to let Abraham Lincoln rest quiet in his grave, but as long as his friends will bring him up before us, so long we shall express our contempt and horror of everything that belonged to his life. We know of nothing in him that a man of honor can approve. Even his jokes were so obscene that no gentleman could laugh at them. —*Old Guard.*

A PROFOUND OBSERVER remarks: "I have often observed at public entertainments that, when there is anything to be seen, and everybody wants particularly to see it, everybody immediately stands up and effectually prevents anybody from seeing anything."

STERN ADVICE TO PARENTS.—In a recent sermon upon the training of children, Henry Ward Beecher gave the following advice to parents: "Never strike a child on the head. Providence has provided other and more appropriate places for pupishment."

"WHAT are you going to give me for a Christmas present?" asked a gay damsel of her lover. "I have nothing to give but my humble self," was the reply. "The smallest favors gratefully received," was the merry response of the lady.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning,.....December 8, 1865.

THE SAME THING AT LAST.

After all the carnage and destruction of four years of war, how much nearer are we to a restoration of the Union than we were when the Peace Congress was in session, in March, 1861? The question which then divided North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and other "border states," from the North, was the status of the negro in the Territories. That which now operates to keep the Southern States out of the Union, is the status of the negro in those States. Had the proposition of Virginia, offered in the Peace Congress by Mr. James A. Seddon, been accepted, by that body, and adopted by the Federal Congress, not one of the "border states" would have joined the Secession movement. That proposition was simply the "Crittenden Compromise." This was Virginia's ultimatum, and to abide by this, that State was solemnly pledged by her Convention. Its success in Congress would have saved Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Arkansas and Missouri, to the Union, and would have completely checked the "Cotton States" in their attempt at revolution. But, as is well known, it was defeated by the votes of Northern Radicals and war was the result. Well, half a million of fighting men have gone to bloody graves; the fair fields and beautiful cities of one half of the Union, are in desolation and ashes; a debt of untold millions contracted during the war, oppresses the people; and, worse than all, our rulers have set such examples of usurpation and lawlessness, under the plea of "necessity," as will enable any corrupt or ambitious successor to make fair excuses for trampling under foot that popular liberty which once was the pride and boast of our country. But these dreadful sacrifices have not secured what it was represented they would accomplish. It is now six months since the war has come to an end. Congress, just convened, is still but a "rump parliament," consisting almost exclusively of representatives from the Northern States. The same subject which agitated the Congress of 1861, threatens division and exacerbation in the present. *It is the everlasting negro over again!* After all the horror and misery of the late war, it turns out that Congress, at last, must relieve the country of this black "issue" which has so often (to borrow a phrase from Abolitionism) "threatened the life of the nation."—The Congress of 1861, might have done this just as easily as the present one will do it. But the Northern Radicals wanted war, trusting in the fanaticism of the time and the superiority of numbers, to bear out successfully their schemes for the destruction of negro slavery. They succeeded in defeating the peaceful settlement of the negro question and it was referred to the arbitrament of the sword. Though successful through the agency of war, in their effort to abolish slavery, they have failed in their ulterior purpose, *the enfranchisement and political elevation of the negro.* Hence they stand to-day where they stood in 1861, and hence they will not yet permit the restoration of the Union.

CONGRESS has met and organized. The "cohesive power of public plunder" still holds the Abolition members together. The New York politicians, who were so loud in their protestations of friendship for President Johnson, have united with Thaddeus Stevens and the Radicals to kick Johnson's policy out of sight. There isn't a single conservative "Republican" in the whole Congressional bear-garden at Washington. The people have been most egregiously hood-winked by the professions of the men who last fall pretended to support the President's restoration policy, but who now trample that policy under foot. McPherson, the Clerk of the lower House of Congress, has excluded from his roll of members, even the names of the representatives from the President's own State, some of whom are the bosom friends, personal and political, of Andrew Johnson. Of course, his excuse for this course of conduct, is, that Tennessee is not in the Union. If this be so, how can we have a lawfully elected President from that State? The Tennessee Congressmen have just as much legal right to occupy seats in the Federal House of Representatives, as Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, has to occupy the chair of the Federal Executive. Again, the caucus of Abolition congressmen, has adopted a resolution shutting the doors of Congress in the faces of the Southern representatives, and recommending the appointment of a joint committee of Senators and Members to inquire into and report upon their qualifications. Now, *each house is, separately and independently*, the judge of the qualifications of its members, but the appointment of this revolutionary committee, makes *Senators* the judges of the qualifications of *Members, et vice versa!* But, we think the Radicals have overshot their mark. The people will, beyond all question, promptly rebuke these high-handed proceedings. If the Union is not restored, and the war, therefore, has been a failure, the masses, so wantonly and cruelly deceived by the men in power, will take the matter into their own hands, *and themselves restore the Union!*

PRESIDENT JOHNSON and his cabinet permit even "rebel" soldiers to vote in the Southern States; but a few unscrupulous partizans in this State, would disfranchise men who never lifted a hand against the government, but simply evaded military service in a cause which they could not conscientiously support. Now, it matters not how righteous and just was the war in which these men refused to fight; they *conscientiously* believed it to have been wrong. Are they to be deprived of their citizenship *for conscience' sake?* Are these men to be denied the ballot, whilst the whole continent is ringing with the cry of "universal suffrage?" Are these white men to be degraded, when we hear from every Abolition stump and every Radical pulpit, and read in every column of every "Republican" newspaper, the demand for the social and political elevation of the African? The next Legislature will have to answer these questions. The last one, under the lead of Colonel McClure, of Franklin, and Mr. Brown, of Warren, decided them in the negative. But, John Cessna and some other political tricksters, will press the subject upon the coming Legislature, and will demand, in the name of the "Republican" party, the enactment of a law excluding from the ballot-box all that class of citizens above described. We shall soon see whether partizan vindictiveness will be able to override the Constitution of the State and to rob a large proportion of our citizens of the sacred franchises which it so solemnly guarantees.

THERE is a good deal of noise, just now, about a history of Buchanan's Administration, written by the Ex-President himself. The Abolition papers are terribly exercised in regard to it and abuse it roundly. We have seen some extracts from the book, and judging its qualities by these, we must say that its author handles without gloves, some certain notabilities of the beginning of the war. We defer our opinion of the work, until we shall have read it. Suffice it to say, that it is, doubtless, a very full, fair and able exposition of the views, policy and circumstances which governed Mr. Buchanan's administration during the four years it held the reins of government.

ANOTHER WRINKLE.—The horn that is goring the sides of the tax-payers has just got another wrinkle. On Tuesday last we were served with a notice by the Revenue Assessor to the effect that every paper and hand-bill we print, will be taxed six per cent. upon its value, and that we must make a monthly return of the same. Of course we can't afford to do this. We already pay for a Federal License, as dealer, and have no idea of being considered also in the Manufacturers' class. If we must pay this tax, we shall be compelled to increase our prices just in proportion. Glorious, "grand, gloomy and peculiar" system! "The best Government God ever gave to man," is getting rather heavy to support under such a load of taxation! But great is Congress and Thad. Stevens is its prophet!

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, for December, completes Vol. 42d, contains Lord Palmerston, Napoleon III., Washington, Cæsar, Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Blind Tom, with Portraits, Characters and Biographies. Also "Work for Women," a new History of Civilization; Destiny of America; Beauty, Vigor, and Development; Symmetry of Character; Phrenology in the Pulpit; Animal Types of Human Physiognomy; Gymnastics for men, Women, and Children; including Ethology, Physiology Phrenology, Physiognomy and Psychology—only 20 cents, or $2.00 a year. New volume begins with Jan. No. Address FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

THE President's Message has not been received up to the hour of going to press, and, therefore, we cannot give our readers any idea of its tenor.

AN EDITOR IN LUCK.—At the Northwestern fair just held here, and which by the way was a splendid success, a part of the programme was that of foot racing, in which "Brick" Pomeroy, editor of the LaCrosse *Democrat*, and a young man named Weissenger, were the contestants. The best two out of three, distance 100 yards, for $500 a side, were the conditions. The parties were well built, athletic looking men, and dressed in fanciful costume.—"Brick" wore a flesh embroidered suit imported from Constantinople, and presented to him in token of his many virtues by the favorite lady of the harem. [What a high appreciation these Turkish ladies have of a Western editor.] The purse was won by the redoubtable "Brick" who made the hundred yards in nine seconds.

Published by Request.

CONCLUSION OF A SERMON

Preached by Rev. Mr. Barrow, Episcopal, in the Lutheran Church, Bedford, on Sunday, Dec. 3.

"In conclusion, allow me to say, dear friends, that it is with feelings of peculiar solemnity, I stand before you this afternoon to take my place as one of the Pastors of your town. If I came as the successor of one who had occupied the field before me, I should be at least relieved of the novelty of my position, but I come as the pioneer of a new enterprise; that is to say, new to this community. I am here at the call of a few individuals whose attachment to the Episcopal church and its services, have made them solicitous for their permanent establishment in your midst, as well as for the gratification and convenience of a large proportion of those who come annually to the Springs. It may be that many will be attracted to worship with us and to aid us in erecting a Temple to God's glory and which shall be an ornament to the town; but we trust none will allow prejudice or animosity to speak evil of us, or to regard the movement as an uncalled for innovation upon pre-established institutions. If we were fanatics or enthusiasts, endeavoring to found some new sect, to enforce strange doctrine or to persuade men to believe a lie, then we should deserve all the reproach and contempt that might be heaped upon us; but we are open to no such charge. The Episcopal church has a history of which its members may well feel proud. We can trace its order and discipline back to apostolic days, the nursing mother of primitive worship and pure christianity, and of the reformation which gave to us our Protestant liberty. Not that we forget the noble labors of Martin Luther, Calvin, Melancthon, and other great Reformers, but while we think some went too far in the work of Reform and like the Puritans wandered to an opposite extreme, were tained our beautiful liturgy and Common Prayer Book, our Episcopal ordination and Scriptural Ministry, of Bishops, Priests and Deacons; and in order to give becoming solemnity to public worship, the simple and appropriate vestment of the white surplice which we now wear. Our Sacraments are those which are acknowledged and practised by every Protestant society, viz: Holy Baptism and the Lord's Supper and with regard to doctrine and liberty of opinion, the 5th article of our church, declares that "Holy Scriptural containeth all things necessary to salvation; so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man that it should be believed as an article of the faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation." Thus we see our church is no novelty, but a thing of history; neither a relic of superstition, but the clear and enlightened product of Scriptural truth. In its laws and ordinances it simply adheres to the Apostolic injunction: "Do all things decently and in order;" and is alike opposed to what is formal and superstitious, as it is to that which is radical and licentious, without order and without reason. It has numbered among its members some of the wisest and best of men that have trodden our earth. It has had its army of martyrs and can point to a cloud of witnesses for the truth as it is in Jesus. Kings and Princes, rich and poor, for many ages, have all alike together united in its beautiful responses and chanted its hymns of praise. Upon its long scroll of members, we trace Poets, Statesmen and Philosophers, which include the names of Benjamin Franklin and Geo. Washington; and many a bright Saint from among all classes and conditions who have been numbered in its communion, have gone from earth to possess an immortal crown. Such is our record. "But God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ." God forbid that I should be proud of my church, unless it points me to the cross, makes that its Alpha and Omega; tells me that I am a sinner and bids me look to it and live. To make that my theme whilst I shall be permitted, dear friends, to remain among you, will be my highest ambition; and, as I have done this afternoon, may that Master who has commissioned me to preach His Gospel, ever influence me to take delight in telling of a Saviour's love, and inviting all to come to Him for rest. May God bless us and so order our goings that his name may be glorified, his church enlarged and true religion and piety be established among us for all generations, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

For the Bedford Gazette.

Large Expectations And Small Results.

It was in the Spring of 184—, whilst yet the American nation dwelt together as a band of brothers, and were one in affection, as well as in name; ere yet the demon of civil discord, causing host to encounter host, had desolated large portions of the Southern States, reducing to ashes unnumbered stately edifices, and consigning to untimely graves thousands and tens of thousands, steeping the earth with blood, and rending the air with shrieks of anguish; that the Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, had convened in the quiet city of Alexandria, nestled upon the banks of the majestic Potomac, in the "Old Dominion." At an early stage in the proceedings, the ministers and delegates in attendance were electrified with the tidings that a Mr. S——, a student from the Theological Seminary at G——, a young man of extensive attainments and brilliant talents, was on hand as a candidate for admission. Expectation was on tiptoe. The hearts of old divines grew warm with gratitude, and they were ready to thank the Lord of the harvest for sending such an *able* laborer forth into the harvest field. "Uncle Toby" (then a young man) thought that possibly there was some mistake about the matter. He invited the young prodigy to his lodgings, and by quizzing him, soon discovered that he possessed neither literary nor mental stamina. He communicated his impressions to Dr. R——, one of the leading members of the body. "Oh! sir," said he, "you are certainly mistaken; the young man has just enough of the German brogue upon the tongue to make his speech interesting; I tell you he will take like a top." When his application was before the conference, Rev. Mr. C. made the following pithy speech: "Brother S——, stand up and let your brethren look at you!" S——, rising with as much precision as the ghost of Banquo, cast an inquiring gaze upon the multitude of upturned faces. Mr. C——continued, "There, now, is he not a fine looking fellow?" As a matter of course, brother S—— was received almost by acclamation. The brilliant young man was assigned by the president to the charge of a small congregation in the City of Washington, D. C. Arriving at his place of destination, the flock were desirous of hearing the voice, and forming a judgment of the abilities, of their new shepherd. They would not wait for the sabbath, but had a meeting hastily improvised for Wednesday night. At the time appointed, a crowd was in attendance, embracing a number of classical scholars. S—— arose in the pulpit, after some effort attained the *speaking attitude* prevalent in the schools, and then announced as the text, that passage in St. John's gospel, which reads, "The water which I give thee, shall be in thee a well of living water;" from which the young man discoursed as follows: "My *brethering* and my *dear sistering!* This verse in the *horriginal*, reads, Tekoah Tekoah Ackum. My brethering, we must bear in mind that the water in the well of Samaria, was not like the other water in the wells and springs in that country down east. It was *very good*. It was *very nice*. It was *very wholesome*. The woman of Samaria was *very fond of it. And she drank, and she drank; and she drank until she bursted!*" It may be readily imagined that the young orator (to use a modern phrase) "brought down the house." Unfortunately for him, his peculiar style of ministering in holy things was not adapted to a refined congregation in the national metropolis. Early next morning, whilst yet the dew sparkled like diamonds upon the tender grass and budding flowers, Rev. S——, with his prospects blighted and his ambition sadly crushed, was seen, with valise in hand, several miles beyond the city limits, making rapid strides toward his native mountains in the Keystone State. If ever he attained to eminence as a scholar, or theologian, the fact has not come to the knowledge of

UNCLE TOBY.

SHADOW OF THE MOUNTAIN,
Dec. 2, 1865.

For the Bedford Gazette.

SCHOO. REFORM---NO. 5.

A TALK ABOUT OUTLINE MAPS.—The directors bought one hundred and forty-three sets, last winter, at a cost of about two thousand five hundred dollars. During the anxiety and uncertainty of war, such a large outlay was hardly to be expected; but it was a step in the right direction, and a *first step*. Before this, we had few maps and little apparatus of any kind. We taught after a primitive fashion. Some schools were even without blackboards. Others had them but never used them. We remember three or four of the latter sort. There hang their blackboards just where they have been for two years, as bright and new as the day they were made, unscratched by crayon and unsullied by chalk dust. We need not say the teachers of these schools were the worst kind of dunces.

But to come back to the maps. We think their purchase "turns over a new leaf." The maps *are bought*. This is a living fact worth all the prospects and promises in the universe. It proves that directors are alive to the importance of school reform; that, therefore, other apparatus will be likely to follow as soon as the means of the respective districts will justify; and that the schools and their claims were not forgotten even during the great peril of the nation.

Wherever teachers made good use of the maps, more Geography was learned last winter, than in the whole five years preceding. A short exercise was given once or twice a day, and the *whole school* joined in it. The progress made was surprising. In some schools nearly all the pupils, big and little, were soon able to point out and name most of the countries, capes, mountains, lakes, gulfs, rivers, &c., of the whole world. This began to attract attention. The grumbling—which is sure to follow any unusual expense—gradually ceased. The tempest in a tea-pot subsided. The maps became popular, and it was generally agreed that the directors had acted wisely and well. Such were the results where the maps were properly used.

We regret to say they were not everywhere properly used. About eighty sets were put into the schools. The rest came late in the term, and it was not thought worth while to put them up. Of the eighty teachers who had the maps, how many, think you, made little or no use of them? About *fifty!* We blush as we write it down. Fifty teachers who did not use the maps. Is it strange that in such neighborhoods complaints grew louder, that the tempest in a teapot grew fiercer. The predictions of the fault-finders were verified: "The maps were worthless." "The money was thrown away." Few took the trouble to reflect that the fault was the teachers'. The teachers alleged that they "hadn't time" or "couldn't get the school to take an interest," or didn't "know how," and other excuses equally trifling. They should *take* time. An outline map exercise for a few minutes each day, is as profitable as anything else; and an interest is always awakened if it is properly conducted. If they did not know how to use the maps they should have *learned* how. No special gift born with the few and denied to the many is required. There are the maps and the Key to them. Nothing more is needed. With industry and common sense, one can learn to use them in a week, as well as another. Shall it be said that directors buy apparatus, but that teachers will not use it? and shall directors be censured for the best thing they ever did, because teachers neglect their duty? We shall see what we shall see.

J. W. DICKERSON,
Co. Sup't.

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Mr. McPherson has completed the roll of members, excluding therefrom the names of the representatives elect from all of the States heretofore declared in insurrection.

The number on the list is about 184.

Messrs. Harrison and Peyton, from Alabama, and Messrs. Stubbs and Turner, from North Carolina, claiming seats, are here with their certificates.

The Ohio Republican caucus last night was attended by sixteen members, and the absent Republican was represented. Their most significant action was the unanimous passage of a resolution, offered by Gen. Garfield, pledging their vote solid against the admission of any representative from any State lately in rebellion prior to the organization, or after it, until the credentials had been referred to the regular committee, and the whole subject investigated and discussed. They also decided to go in a body for Colfax and McPherson for speaker and Clerk, and follow the lead of New England in the vote for Sergeant-at-Arms, to support Hawkins Taylor for Doorkeeper, and Col. Given, of Ohio, for Postmaser.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democrats, about twenty-five or thirty in number, held a caucus to-night in the room of the Committee on the Judiciary, Hon. Mr. Winfield in the chair, and Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Secretary. They had an interchange of views, and decided to hold an adjourned meeting on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, to nominate candidates in opposition to those of the Abolitionists.

Caucus of the Abolition Congressmen.

The Republican members of Congress, to the number of one hundred and twenty-four, met in caucus to-night in the hall of Representatives. No members were present from any of the late insurrectionary States.

Hon. Justin S. Morrill, of Maine, was appointed Chairman, and Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, Secretary.

On motion, a committee of seven was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Raymond, of New York; Spalding, of Ohio; Washburne, of Illinois; Payne, of Wisconsin; Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Blaine, of Maine, who reported the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That a joint committee of fifteen members shall be appointed, nine of whom shall be members of the House and six of the Senate, who shall inquire into the condition of the States which formed the so-called Confederate States of America, and report whether they or any of them are entitled to be represented in either House of Congress, with leave to report at any time by bill or otherwise; and until such report shall have been made and finally acted upon by Congress, no member shall be received into either House from any of the said so-called Confederate States; and papers relating to the representatives of the said States shall be referred to the said committee without debate.

This resolution was adopted unanimously, and will be offered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Stevens, the chairman of the special committee, who prepared it.

The caucus desired to refer the contested case of Koontz and Coffroth, of Pennsylvania, to the Committee on Elections, when appointed, to report on the subject. The returns of each were considered irregular by the Governor of the State.

The caucus proceeded to the selection of candidates for officers of the house, when Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, was adopted for the Speakership by acclamation, and so was Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, for Clerk. Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway of New Hampshire, was also renominated unanimously, Col. Ingraham having withdrawn as a candidate. The vote for Doorkeeper was, for Goodenow, of New York, 66, and for Hawkins Taylor, of Kansas, 58. Mr. Goodenow having received the highest number of votes, his nomination was made unanimous. Col. Given was selected as a candidate for Postmaster in the place of the present incumbent, Mr. King. With this exception, all the officers of the former House have been renominated.

The caucus then adjourned.

XXXIXth Congress---First Session.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

At noon Mr. M'Pherson, Clerk of the House, proceeded to call, as required by law, the roll of the members elect.

While the roll was being called, Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, whose name is not on the list, wished to suggest something, but the Clerk refused to be interrupted. After the call was completed, Mr. Maynard again arose, but the Clerk again ruled him out of order.

One hundred and seventy-five members answered to their names. Mr. Brooks, New York, made a speech, characterizing the omission of the members from Tennessee from the roll as unprecedented. If Mr. Maynard was not a loyal man, from a Union and loyal State, the President himself was not loyal, but an alien and a stranger. He charged that the adoption of the resolution by the Republican caucus was designed as antagonistic to the President's forthcoming message.

The House took no action on the subject, but under the operation of the previous question, proceeded to the election of Speaker; Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, and Mr. Brooks, of New York, being placed in nomination.

The result was announced as follows: Colfax, 139, Brooks, 35.

Mr. Colfax was declared elected amid applause from the floor and galleries, and was conducted to the chair by Mr. Morrill and Mr. Brooks.

Mr. Colfax made a brief but eloquent and patriotic speech.

Having taken the oath of office himself, the Speaker administered it to other members, who were called up by delegations.

Mr Wilson, Iowa, introduced a resolution declaring McPherson clerk, Mr. Ordway sergeant-at arms, Mr. Goodenow door keeper, and Mr. Given postmaster until their successors shall be duly qualified. The yeas and nays being ordered, Mr. Wilson's resolution was adopted—yeas 138, nays 35.

Those officers of the House were then sworn in.

Mr. Stevens offered a bill approved in the Republican caucus, for the appointment of a committee to examine and report whether any of the so-called Confederate States are entitled to representation in Congress.

Mr. Eldridge objected to the introduction of the bill.

Mr. Stevens moved a suspension of the rules.

This was agreed to, and the bill was then introduced.

Mr. Dawson moved to lay the resolution on the table.

SENATE.

The Senate met to-day at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by Mr. Foster, Conn.

Rev. Dr. Gray delivered an impressive prayer.

Mr. Foot, Vt., presented the credentials of L. P. Poland, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Collamer, Vt.

Mr. Poland took the prescribed oath.

Mr. Wright, N. J., presented the credentials of John P. Stockton, Senator elect from New Jersey.

Mr. Cowan, Pa., presented the protest of members of the Legislature of New Jersey, alleging that a majority of that body had not voted for Mr. Stockton, and he was not therefore constitutionally elected.

The protest was ordered to lie on the table for the present, and Mr. Stockton took the prescribed oath.

Mr. Sumner, Mass., introduced bills of the following titles: Bill to carry out the principles of a Republican form of government in the District of Columbia; a bill prescribing an oath to maintain a Republican form of Government in the rebel States; a bill in part execution of the guarantee of a Republican form of Government under the Constitution of the United States; a bill on the subject of appropriate legislation to enforce the amendment of the Constitution and prohibiting slavery; a bill to preserve the right of trial by jury by securing impartial jurors in the courts of the United States; a bill to enforce the guarantee of a Republican form of Government in certain States, whose governments have been usurped and overthrown.

Mr. Sumner introduced the following joint resolutions: Declaratory of the amendment abolishing slavery; a series of resolutions declaring the duty of Congress, especially in respect to the loyal citizens of rebel States; a series of resolutions declaratory of the duty of Congress with respect to guarantees of the national security and national faith in the rebel States.

The above were all ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wade, O., introduced a bill to regulate the franchise in the District of Columbia, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Harris, N. Y., introduced a bill to regulate the judiciary of New York. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson, Mass., introduced a bill to maintain the freedom of the inhabitants of States declared in rebellion.—Ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD DISASTER.

Collision on the New Jersey Central Road---Nineteen Persons Killed and Wounded.

EASTON, N. J., Dec. 1.—The Western express which left Harrisburg at three o'clock this morning, ran into a coal train at White House, N. J. on the New Jersey Central Road, about eight o'clock this morning, killing seven persons and wounding ten or twelve others.

Killed.—The killed are as follows: R. S. Chidsey, Easton; Edward Johnson, Washington, N. J.; James Taylor, Easton, N. J.; West Mettler, Phillipsburg; Edward Davis, Belvidere; S. W. Edinger, Carpenterville, N. J.

Wounded.—The following were wounded; Wm. Rex, leg broken; Mrs. Harvey, leg broken; Mrs. Harvey's child also injured; Andrew O'Neil, arm broken; W. W. Marsh, of Schooley's Mountain, and also Wm. Strekel, wounded about the head; Geo. Walter, of Newark, N. J., slightly; A. S. Strong, of East Hampton, Mass., badly about the head; Mrs. A. S. Strong, slightly; E. W. Lowthrop, Trenton, not dangerously injured; John F. Stiger, Clinton, N. J., both arms broken; Wm. E. Narys, Washington, N. J., side and arms injured.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The War Ending---Whereabouts of Professor Agassiz---The Emigration from the United States.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Advices to November 4th have been received from Rio Janeiro. It was expected at Rio that the war would soon be over. The victories of the allied forces over the Paraguayans were deemed decisive.—Gold was at par at Rio. There was no further news relative to the movements of the Paraguayans. They had received another repulse at Corrientes.

Professor Agassiz was, at the last accounts, following the upward course of the Amazon, and had discovered sixty new species of fish.

Under date of September 8th Agassiz writes that he had then obtained more than three hundred species of fish, although he had, to that time, only examined one-third of the Amazon, without trenching on its affluents. He had only counted on, at most, two hundred and fifty or three hundred species, and he says not a third of those he collected belong to known ones.

It is expected that there will be a large immigration into Brazil from the United States.

Several gentlemen from Louisiana were into Brazil seeking suitable localities for the intended immigrants.

Colonel Woodward and party, who went out to Brazil to negotiate for lands for some six hundred Southern planters had met with an enthusiastic reception, the President promising all aid in furtherance of the project.

A Widow Gets a Verdict of $10,700.

At the late term of the Court of common Pleas of Chester county, Pa., a widow named Baily, sued the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for damages for the loss of her husband, alleging carelessness on the part of the railroad employees. It appears that in September, 1864, Baily was returning with a number of other persons from a political meeting in Lancaster. The train, filled with passengers, reached Pennington ville towards midnight, behind time, and being on the south track, and the station house on the north side, Mr. Baily and a number of the passengers alighted from the cars, and were on the north track, when some one discovered a locomotive coming up that track at full speed, and not many rods below.—He gave the alarm and succeeded in getting the people all off except Mr. Baily, who was struck by the cow-catcher, tossed into the air and fell with his head between the ends of two cross-ties, and was so much injured as to die from the effects of it the next morning.—The widow received a verdict of $10,700.

Vicksburg papers report a most outrageous and disgraceful riot of negroes at Algiers, which would have ended in much bloodshed only for the prompt interference of the military.

MASSACHUSETTS BRAVERY.

The Yankee States have shared largely in the profits of the war with the South; but they have in no instance signalized themselves by brave and meritorious deeds. Among the thousands of officers furnished, Butler and Banks stand forward as the most prominent and "meritorious." Butler proved to be a thief, brute, and was finally dismissed for cowardice. Banks, wherever he went, was used as a commissary by the South; while in military skill and bravery he could not cope with the merest corporal. But the story of Massachusetts *bravery* is not new. It was equally prominent during the revolution. They were then noted for avarice and cowardice. On the 29th of August, 1775, General Washington wrote from Cambridge, Massachusetts, to Richard Henry Lee:

"I have made a pretty good storm among such kind officers as the Massachusett Government abounds in, since I came to this camp, having broke one colonel and two captains for cowardly behavior at Bunker Hill; and two captains for drawing more provisions and pay than they had men in their companies, and one for being absent from his post when the enemy appeared and burnt a house just by. Besides these, I have at this time one colonel, one major, one captain, and two subalterns under arrest for trial. In short, I spare none, and yet fear it will not do, as these people seem to be attentive only to their interests.

Loyal Cotton Frauds in Alabama.

From a gentleman who has just arrived from Mobile we get some information in relation to cotton transactions in Alabama that may be considered startling even in these days of wholesale frauds and rogueries.

Soon after the surrender of Mobile it became evident that sharpers were at full work in that vicinity. A supervising agent, Mr. W. P. Miller, arrived there not long ago and instituted an investigation. It was a hurried and superficial one, and at all events resulted in no disclosures of mal-practices on the part of sub-agents and their assistants.

The President, desiring a closer scrutiny, soon afterwards sent down Colonel J. R. Tomene, and this gentleman, conjointly with Major General Wood, who is in command there, began a more thorough search into the matter. They soon "struck ile" in the case of a local agent named Carver, and he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to restore $90,000 in money which was adjudged to belong to the United States. Gen. Wood promised to remit the sentence, if in a given time he would pay over the money. Carver complied with this condition, and saved himself from the first part of the sentence.

The investigation was still in progress when our informant left Mobile, and interesting and important developments were being made daily. Enough had been done by those who were prosecuting it to enable them to foot up roughly this amazing grand total, namely, that of ninety thousand bales of forfeited Confederate cotton in the State of Alabama, not one-tenth has ever gone to the use and benefit of the United States Government. The remainder of eighty thousand bales, worth more than fifteen millions of dollars, has been appropriated by official and non-official rascals and sharpers.

The Age of Fraud.

Certain periods of the past are known as the "golden age," "the age of grace," &c. Future historians will find no difficulty in proving that the present is the Age of Fraud. Every newspaper, nearly, contains one or more accounts of fresh frauds—nine-tenths of all of which are upon the Government, and by those "loyal officers who have frequently blessed God and congratulated their country that they were better than other men—especially "copperheads." Thus, we read of fraud at Washington, by which department clerks, in collusion with outside "loyalists," attempt to pass an immense amount of bogus claims for soldiers' arrearages and bounties through the Auditor's office. Then, we read of mustering officers in New York having made a "good thing" out of furnishing individual substitutes at State and Government expense. Then, of revenue officers at Philadelphia, who were too heavily interested in tobacco manufacture for the interests of the Government to prosper. And so on, from chapter to chapter, and from phase to phase—fraud, fraud, fraud! With the exception of a few insignificant scoundrels—just enough to keep the police force in organization—every thief in the country seems to be either in office or to have a bosom friend or a blood relation who is.—*Patriot & Union.*

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Matters on the Rio Grande---Departure of the Empress.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Advices from Mexico to the 6th of November, have been received via Havana.

Zuluaga had been exiled, by order of Maximilian, to France.

A French war steamer had forced the passes on the Rio Grande, and reached Matamoras.

The French transport Allier had reached Mexico, with 400 Austrians and a detachment of Zouaves, on their way to Matamoras. The Empress Charlotte stopped eight days at Vera Cruz, and left for Yucatan on a merchant vessel.

Maximilian remains in the city of Mexico.

Further imperial successes in the interior are reported by official papers.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov 30.

The following proclamation has just been issued by the President of the United States of America:

Whereas, By the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 15th day of December, 1863, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, in certain cases herein set forth, was suspended throughout the United States; and whereas, the reasons for that suspension may be regarded as having ceased in some of the States and territories,

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the suspension aforesaid, and all other proclamations and orders suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in the States and territories of the United States are revoked and annulled except as to the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennesse, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, the District of Columbia and the territories of New Mexico and Arizonia

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 1st day of December, 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the ninetieth.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON,
By the President:
Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

ARTEMUS WARD says that his hair resembles lovers, on the eve of separation. It is hard to part.

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following Business Directory for the borough of Bedford and other places in the county, (*these advertisements appear in the columns of* THE GAZETTE,) may be of service to our friends and patrons in the county, and is commended to their attention:

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—G. H. Spang; J. P. Reed; J. W. Tate; John Palmer; E. F. Kerr; Dickerson & Lutz; Espy M. Alsip; John T. Kragg; M. A. Points; Kimmell & Lingenfelter, Bedford, Pa.

BANKERS—Reed & Schell; Rupp, Shannon & Co., Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD NURSERIES—T. M. Lynch.

BOOTS AND SHOES, VARIETIES, &c.—J. H. Bloom; H. F. Irvine, Bedford, Pa.

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.—Richard Leo, Bedford, Pa.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.—J. B. Farmer; A. R. Cramer; J. M. Shoemaker; P. A. Reed, Bedford, Pa.

DENTISTRY—C. N. Hickok & J. G. Minnich, Bedford, Pa.

FANCY STORES—Mrs. V. B. Tate & Miss M. A.; Mrs. E. V. Mowry; Mrs. M. R. Schafer & Miss Kate Deal, Bedford, Pa.

GUNSMITHING—David Defibaugh, Bedford.

HARDWARE, &c.—Wm. Hartley; Geo. Blymyer & son, Bedford, Pa.

HOTELS—Bedford Hotel, J. J. Shoemaker; Mengel House, L. Mengel; Union Hotel, V. Steckman, Bedford, Pa.; Exchange Hotel, W. C. McNulty, Huntingdon, Pa.

JEWELER—Daniel Border, Bedford, Pa. John Reimund, Jeweler.

JOB PRINTERS—Meyers & Mengel, Bedford. —All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing neatly and promptly executed.

PUMPS—Wm. C. Snively, Schellsburg, Pa.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. J. L. Marbourg, Bedford. Dr. W. W. Jamison, Bloody Run, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE—W. W. Paul & Co., Boots and Shoes; Wartman & Engleman, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.; Felix Heyman, Clothing; Charles Gilpin & Sons, Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES—Shriner's Cough Syrup and Indian Vermifuge; Foutz's Mixture and Horse and Cattle Powder; Wheaton's Ointment; Helmbold's Extract of Buchu; Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment; Allcock's Porous Plasters; Christadoro's Hair Dye.

PUBLICATIONS—THE BEDFORD GAZETTE—Subscription, $2.00 invariably in advance; the N. Y. World; The Standard History of the War; The Democratic Almanac; The New York Observer.

PERSONAL PROPERTY SALES—
J. & S. Morgart, Public Sale, Dec. 21, 1865.

REAL ESTATE SALES—
C. H. & N. J. Lyons, Private Sale.
Isaac Walter, Private,
Charles Colfelt, do
J. V. Koontz, do
Jacob Schell, Public Sale, Dec. 16, 1865.
Jacob Beckley, do Dec. 21, "
Wm. Watson, do Dec. 27, "

☞ Read the "New Advertisements" in this week's issue of THE GAZETTE.

☞ For Administrator's, Executor's, Auditor's notices, &c., see "Legal Notices."

☞ Read the advertisements under the head of "Notices, &c."

ELECTION CONTESTED.—A petition setting forth the undue election of Patrick Donahoe, Esq., as County Surveyor of this county, was presented to the Court at November sessions. Did not the Abolitionists calculate upon the partizan bias of the judiciary, both in the inferior and supreme courts, they would not have attempted this proceeding. But we are much mistaken if they are not "reckoning without their host." We do not think that any court, hardly even a "military commission," would undertake to deprive citizens of Pennsylvania of the right to vote at State elections, simply because they failed to do military service, in the absence of any Constitutional provision in regard to the matter. The grounds upon which Mr. Donahoe's election is contested, are, that a certain number (114) "deserters" voted for him, that several paupers voted for him, that nine more ballots were found in the Bedford township box than there were names of voters taken down by the clerks, and that there were four more ballots found in the Bedford borough box than there were names of voters recorded by the clerks. We are glad, for several reasons, that this petition has been presented; principal among which is the hope that the ballot-box stuffing of the Abolitionists may be exposed, not only in Bedford borough and Bedford township, but in other districts in which Abolition boards carried things with a high hand. We are confident that the counsel for Mr. Donahoe will be able to bring some things to light that will put a stop to a good deal of the rascality practised in the strong Abolition districts. Look out!

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Mr. Cort, of Altoona, preached a most excellent sermon, in the German Reformed Church, last Sabbath. Mr. Cort is a young man of brilliant promise, and we predict for him a career of great usefulness in the sphere in which he has been called to labor.—Rev. Mr. Barrow, of the Episcopal Church, preached his initial sermon, on Sunday afternoon last. At the request of some of the members of his congregation, we publish in this issue the concluding portion of his sermon. We commend it as showing forth the true Christian spirit and evincing talent of a high order.—Rev. Mr. Barron, of Hollidaysburg, preached in the Presbyterian Church, on Sunday last, delivering, we are informed, a very able discourse.—Rev. A. R. Miller, of the M. E. Church, is to preach the Thanksgiving sermon to-day.—There will be Episcopal services in this place, on every Sabbath, except the second Sabbath in each month, when Mr. Barrow will officiate in Huntingdon.

BASE BALL.—To-day (Thursday) there is to be a grand match between the Juniata and Mineral Spring Base Ball Clubs, of this place, the losing party to treat the winners to an oyster supper at Mr. Grove's hotel. The members of the Mineral Spring Club are old campaigners," having learned and practised the game in the army. The Juniata will be put to their "trumps," but, nevertheless, expect to win.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.—On Saturday night last, the barn of Mr. Adam Diehl, in Colerain township, near Charlesville, was destroyed by fire. Four head of horses and a large quantity of grain were consumed. We have not been informed as to the amount of the loss, or whether there was any insurance upon the building.

ON every center-table should stand a bouquet of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," to refresh and tranquillize the senses of those who delight in pure and wholesome perfumes. In fact, this is now the fashion in most of the mansions up town. Sold everywhere.

PROSECUTED.—The election board of Londonderry township, has been prosecuted for rejecting the votes of citizens of that township, who were alleged to be "deserters." The legal question involved in this prosecution, will, doubtless, be decided by the Supreme Court, in the course of a few months. Several parties in Franklin county have brought suits for damages against election boards of that county, for refusing to receive their votes on the ground that they were reported as "deserters."

KILLED IN S. CAROLINA.—We are sorry to hear of the death of H. N. Baker, formerly of this place, but lately a mail contractor in S. Carolina. Mr. Baker was riding upon his mail coach, when a highwayman sprang out upon the road and after demanding the money of the passengers, (which was refused) fired upon the coach, killing one or two of its inmates, and wounding Mr. Baker who died in a few days of his injury. Mr. Baker was an officer of volunteers in the late war and as such bore an excellent character.

BEDFORD MUTUAL OIL CO.—The President of the Bedford Mutual Oil Co., request us to state that there will be a meeting of the Directors of the company, at Bedford, on Thursday, Dec. 15. All the Directors are requested to be present.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND NATIONAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE.

F. W. JENKINS, J. C. SMITH, A. M., ALEX. COWLEY, } Principals.

1st College Building, cor. Penn & St. Clair Sts.
2d " " Odd Fellows' Building 5th st
3d " " Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair st.

ARRIVALS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 4 1865.
C. Palmer, Malta, Morgan co., O.
W. H. Blair, Fallow Field, Crawford co., Pa.
R. Cunningham, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. N. Holmes, Rich Valley, Allegheny co., Pa.
J. H. Flack, Pittsburgh, Pa.
G. Weiss, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. W. Cox, Hope Church, Allegheny co., Pa.
R. A. Cox, " " " "
J. T. Woodward, Chalfant, Champaign co., O.
J. P. Butler, Wurtemburg, Lawrence co., O.
E. A. Lee, Sandy, Columbiana co, O.
C. C. Chadwick, Columbia Centre, Lick co., O.
D. Shoup, Zanesville, Allen co., Ind.
W. E. Leonard, Collamer, Cuyahoga co., O.
W. D. Downing, Franklin, Venango co, Pa.
W. S. Springer, Clinton, Allegheny co., Pa.
J. R. Foster, Adams, Armstrong co., Pa.
R. Collins, Youngstown, Mahoning co, O.
J. A. Muthersbough, Lewistown, Mifflin co., Pa.
M. M. Horton, Well's Tannery, Fulton co., Pa.
E. R. Spencer, Lenox, Ashtabula co, O.
J. C. Watson, Huntsville, Logan co., O.
G. R. Morrison, E. Springfield, Jefferson co., O.
Harriet Riley, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. Wolf, McClure tp., Allegheny co., Pa.
A. Huffman, Allegheny, " "
L. Warren, Businessburg, Bel. co., O.
W. Kiler, Clifton, Greene co., O.
J. S. Forsyth, Brownsville, Fayette co., Pa.
J. M. C. Wilson, Yellow Springs, Greene co., O.
D. Kirkland, Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. Ablefield, Ada, Hardin co, O.
J. A. Greene, Freeport, Harrison co., O.
J. T. Moss, New Salem, Fayette co., Pa.
A. H. Neidig, Western, Linn co., Iowa.
R. W. Moats, Jamestown, Mercer co, Pa.
W. Porter, " "
J. S. Mossman, " "
D. S. Gillis, Kinstan, Trumbull co., O.

For terms and information concerning the College, address JENKINS, SMITH & COWLEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Farmers, families and others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, for dysentery, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism, sore throats, toothache, sea sickness, cuts, burns, swellings, bruises, old sores, headache, mosquito bites, pains in the limbs, chest, back, &c. If it does not give relief the money will be refunded. All that is asked is a trial, and use it according to the directions.

DR. TOBIAS.—Dear Sir: I have used your Venetian Liniment in my family for a number of years, and believe it to be the best article for what it is recommended that I have ever used. For sudden attack of croup it is invaluable. I have no hesitation in recommending it for all the uses it professes to cure. I have sold it for many years, and it gives entire satisfaction. CHAS. H. TRIMMER. Quakertown, N. J., May 8, 1858.

Price 40 and 80 cents. Sold by all Druggists. Office 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. [Dec. 8–1m

KNOWLEDGE OFTEN SAVES LIFE.—Every living being has in his system IMPURITIES. When these are within their natural limits, our health is good; but when they are in excess, pains, colds, rheumatism, gout, debility, costiveness, diarrhea, dysentery, erysipelas, &c., &c., afflict us. What we have to do to recover our health is to take out from the Bowels and the circulation the excess of impurities. This done, health follows of necessity. BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the only medicine that can do this work with entire safety to all the organs of the body. HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS are now living who have adopted Brandreth's Pills as their only remedy for periods of from thirty to fifty years, and whose average health is excellent. They have always cured themselves, when sick, by using these innocent and infallible Pills. Principal office, Brandreth Building, New York. [Dec. 8—1m

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT! while the attention of the enemy is fully engaged by Grant, the attention of the general public is no less earnestly engaged by CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, which is accomplishing wonders in the way of beautifying heads that age, or sickness, or capricious nature had disfigured with unsightly hues. Milton says truly that "*Peace hath its Victories no less renowned than war.*" Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.
Dec. 8, '65—1m

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch in 48 hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. Sept. 22—6m.

MARRIED.

HAZLETT—EDWARDS.—On Monday evening, Nov. 27, by J. H. Wright, Esq., Mr. Richard Hazlett and Miss Barbara Edwards, all of this county.

DIED.

BOOR.—On Nov. 1st, in this place, Martin, son of John and Eliza Boor, aged 5 years, 3 months and 19 days. Jesus said: 'Suffer the little children, and forbid them not to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

KENNEDY.—Nov. 22, Samuel McClellan, infant son of Shannon and Magdalena Kennedy, of Bedford township, aged 1 year, 6 months and 15 days.

BLACKBURN.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 2, in Napier township, Rebecca Blackburn, aged about 30 years.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—By virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county and to me directed, as Sheriff of said county, I will hold an inquest upon the real estate of Adam Gillam, late of Monroe township, deceased, intestate, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1866, said real estate consisting of a tract of land situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, containing two hundred and seventy-four acres, more or less, with the appurtenances. That the children, heirs and all persons are notified to attend if they think proper at the time and place before mentioned. JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Dec. 8—4t

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting my wife, Rebecca Lape, who left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
Dec 8—3t PHILIP LAPE.

New Advertisements.

OUR BOOKS will be ready for settlement JANUARY 1st, 1866.
The prompt adjustment of all accounts, then due us, by CASH or NOTE, will be required of all indebted to us.
Dec. 8, '65–4t A. B. CRAMER & CO.

PERSONS desiring the Photograph Family Record for Holiday Presents will please send in their orders at once.
Terms—Cloth binding, $4.00
French Morocco, 5 25
Turkey " 10.00
Agents wanted—address
R. W. BERKSTRESSER,
Dec. 8, '65–4t Schellsburg, Pa.

TO $300 COMMUTATION MEN.—The undersigned has made arrangements for the collection of moneys to be refunded to men who paid the $300 commutation, and who being subsequently drafted, went into the service or put in substitutes. Persons applying for such moneys must bring their discharges and receipts of Receiver for the payment of commutation. E. F. KERR,
Dec 8—3t Att'y at Law.

NOTICE TO MILLERS.—The Poor Directors of Bedford county will receive proposals for the renting of the Poor House Mill, until Saturday, December 16, 1865, the highest and best bidder to be the lessee; the Directors reserving the right to appoint a miller as heretofore, if the amount of rent or the character of the bidder is not satisfactory. All proposals to be addressed to E. F. KERR,
Dec 8—2t Att'y for Directors.

Real Estate Sales.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale, his valuable farm, situated in West Providence township, containing 159 acres, about 30 acres cleared, in good cultivation, with a two story log house and a small apple orchard upon the premises. The farm is well watered. Apply to Jacob Reed, Bedford, or N. N. KOONS,
Nov. 17, 65.–4ts* Willow Grove.

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The subscriber, residing in Bedford township, Bedford county, offers for sale his farm situated in the township and county aforesaid, about 5½ miles north-east of Bedford, containing 170 acres, about 100 acres of which are cleared and in good state of cultivation, the remainder is well timbered. The soil is limestone gravel and very productive. The farm is well watered. The improvements consist of a good
NEW TWO STORY PLANK HOUSE, LOG BARN and out-buildings. There is an excellent apple orchard on the premises. Terms reasonable.
Nov. 3—3m* JACOB WALTER.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—The undersigned offers his two valuable farms for sale, situated in Bedford township, Bedford county adjoining Wm. Chenoweth and others, about one mile from Bedford, near the turnpike, and six miles from Mount Dallas Station. The improvements on No. 1, are a
GOOD HOUSE AND A LARGE BANK BARN, Two Wagon Sheds, two Corn Cribs, Spring House, and other out-buildings; two apple orchards with other fruit trees; a small run passes the house and barn, that a large meadow can be watered therefrom; there are 200 acres in this tract, about 150 of which are cleared, the balance well timbered, and plenty of Iron Ore, running water at house and barn.
No. 2, contains about 240 acres, the improvements are a
New FRAME HOUSE and New FRAME BANK BARN,
a young apple orchard, and an old orchard on the Line Stone Ridge, in full bearing There are about 150 acres cleared and the balance is well timbered, and plenty of Iron Ore. For further particulars address
CHARLES COLFELT,
Bedford, Pa
REFERENCES—HON. JOB MANN, O. E. SHANNON, } Bedford.
Aug. 25—tf

VALUABLE FARM AND TANNERY FOR SALE.—The undersigned offer for sale, their valuable limestone farm situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Zimmers Charles Smith and others, containing 250 acres. 200 acres of which are cleared and in a rich state of cultivation, balance well timbered. This property lies about 4 miles North of Bedford, on Dunning's Creek, near the Bedford and Hollidaysburg Turnpike. There are upon the farm a
LARGE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, A large Bank Barn and other important buildings. There is also a fine orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees upon the premises. The farm is divided into fields of 14 acres each, enclosed with post and rail fence. About 50 acres are in meadow. There is an excellent spring of never failing water close to the Dwelling-House. Also, upon the Southwest corner of the farm, there is located,
A LARGE TANNERY,
Containing 100 vats, with all the necessary buildings, the whole yard being under roof. The tannery is now and has been for years, in successful operation. Twenty-five acres of the farm will be sold with the tannery, if the latter be sold separately. Upon these twenty-five acres there are six tenant houses.
For further particulars address
T. H. & N. J. LYONS,
March 17, 1865. BEDFORD PA.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Levi McGrigor, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on Thursday, December 21, 1865, the following described real estate, situated in St. Clair township, to wit: *One Tract of Land*, containing One Hundred and Thirty-two Acres, with a two story log dwelling house, double log barn and other out buildings thereon, seventy-five acres cleared and under fence, about 12 acres of which are good meadow, also an apple orchard thereon. This farm is convenient to schools, churches, post office, &c., and is situated half a mile from Pleasantville. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.
Dec. 1, '65–4t JACOB BECKLEY, Adm'r.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 27th day of December, instant, the valuable tract of land situate in Colerain township, Bedford county, bounded on the north by the Juniata river, on the east by land belonging to the heirs of Lawrence Jamison, on the west by Dunning's Mountain, on the south by land late of the heirs of Mrs. Scott, containing 330 acres, net measure, one hundred acres of which are cleared and under fence, the residue being covered with good timber; the buildings consist of a log house, log barn, and other outbuildings. This tract is composed principally of limestone land, is well watered, and so situated that it can be conveniently divided into two farms. This property can be put in good repair at a small cost, and made one of the most valuable farms in the neighborhood.
Terms of sale: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds, or bond and mortgage.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Dec 1, '65–4t ELIZA WATSON.

Hotels.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.
☞ Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.
Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.
All are invited to give him a call.
ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.
April 15, '64.

UNION HOTEL,
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA:
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.
This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.
May 9, '62.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
WM. C. McNULTY, Proprietor.
Terms moderate to suit the times.
April 28, '65—1y.

Notices, &c.

VALUABLE PASTURE LOTS for sale by O. E. SHANNON.
Nov. 17, '65–4t*

400 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED, for which the highest price will be paid by S. & W. SHUCK.
Nov. 17, '65–5t* Bedford, Pa.

TANNERS, ATTENTION!—A new Tannery, in good order, containing one pool, three limes, three baits, five leaches, thirty-four lay-a-way vats, with the necessary number of handlers, in as good a location as can be found in Bedford county, for rent. For further information call at this office. Nov. 17, '65–tf

TWENTY TOWN LOTS FOR SALE!—The undersigned offer for sale twenty Lots situated in the Borough of Bedford, on Main and St. John streets, 60 feet front and 240 feet back. Terms easy. T. H. & N. J. LYONS.
Nov. 10, '65–2m.

WANTED—A first class Miller, no other need apply. The mill has advantages that few mills have, having a good water power and surrounded with the best grain growing country in the county. With two pairs of first class French Burrs and two pairs of Chopping Stones. For further particulars address
JOHN NELSON,
Nov. 24–6t Bedford, Pa.

SMUT MACHINE.—The undersigned having engaged in the sale of S. D. Broad's celebrated Smut Machine, is prepared to furnish millers and mill owners at short notice. All machines warranted to give satisfaction.
Nov. 24—tf JOHN NELSON, Bedford, Pa.

STRAY COW.—Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, in Broad Top township, on the 7th inst., a Cow, supposed to be eight years old, a dark brown about the head and neck, and white spotted from the shoulders to the tail, with a medium sized bright bell on her neck; the owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.
JOHN T. HARNEY,
Nov. 24—3t* Coaldale, Bedford co., Pa

TO TEACHERS.—The Directors of Middle Woodberry township, desire to employ five competent teachers. The salary will be $40 per month for the school in the town of Woodberry, and $32 per month for the remainder, graded downward according to certificates.
W. M. PEARSON,
Nov. 24, '65* President of the Board.

TAN-YARD FOR RENT.—The undersigned offers to rent his Tannery, in Morrison's Cove, Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county. The buildings are all new, with a good Tenant House attached, also, a good spring of water on the premises. If desired there will also be some ground rented with it. It will be rented from one to three years to suit the renter. Bark is convenient to the tannery. For further information address DANIEL BARLEY,
Nov. 24–6t* Woodberry, Bedford co., Pa.

$5 REWARD.—Escaped from the custody of the subscriber, constable of Union township, on the 24th of October last, JOSEPH C. DULL, who was arrested on behalf of the Commonwealth. The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid for his delivery to the undersigned.
Nov. 24, '65—3t* WM. B LAMBRIGHT.

AUCTIONEERING.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, offers his services to the people of Cumberland Valley and Londonderry townships, to cry sales of real estate, personal property, &c. He will guarantee satisfaction to all who employ him.
Nov. 24, '65—6m* JOHN DICKEN.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, December 16, 1865, the following valuable property: A lot of ground situate in the centre of the borough of Schellsburg. The improvements are a commodious Dwelling House, (well calculated for a business stand,) a good Tenant House, Wood Shed and other necessary out-buildings. There is on this lot a choice variety of fruit trees, and several fine producing Grape Vines. This is one of the most desirable residences in the place, being the former residence of the subscriber.
Nov. 24, '65–3t MARIA SCHELL.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO'S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.
MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c., &c.
SHEET MUSIC—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have them sent by mail, at publisher's prices.
☞ Pianos and Organs warranted for *five years*. Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.
Circulars of instruments sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.
B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
One door west of Lewis' Book Store.
Dec. 1, '65–1y

Boots, Shoes and Varieties.

THE GREAT
VARIETY STORE!
ANDERSON'S ROW.
H. F. IRVINE,
REGULATOR OF PRICES IN BEDFORD.
Having purchased the establishment of Joseph Alsip, Jr., and added a fresh supply of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my fine assortment of
QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, &c.
Also, my large stock of
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NECK-TIES,
COLLARS, &c.
Also, my articles in the Stationery line, such as
Pencils, Steel-Pens, Penholders, &c.
Also, my VARIETIES, such as
Spices of all kinds,
Table Salt, Essence of Coffee, Hambleton's Hair Stain, etc. In the BOOT and SHOE line, I keep every thing calculated for man, woman or child; BOOTS of all kinds; SHOES of every description; GAITERS of all styles in the market.
CALL AND SEE MY GOODS,
and examine for yourselves!
No trouble to show goods. My prices will suit the times and the pockets of purchasers.
N. B. Orders from country merchants promptly filled at small advance upon city prices.
☞ I am also agent for the New England Family Sewing Machine, which should be in every family. An entire machine for the little sum of $20.00. Call and hand in your orders soon.
Oct. 20, '65. H. F. IRVINE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has again just returned from Philadelphia, with a well selected assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's
Boots,
Shoes,
Gaiters,
and Balmorals,
of various descriptions, to which he respectfully invites their attention.
FOR GENTLEMEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS, he has every thing in their line, together with a stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of collars (all styles), scarfs, scarf-pins, neck-ties, butterflies, suspenders, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
Also, the best brands TOBACCO AND CIGARS, all of which will be sold at a very small advance to CASH AND SHORT-TIME BUYERS.
As heretofore stated, we do not boast that ours is the *largest, cheapest, and best* assortment of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Bedford, but we have bought according to our means, feeling assured that the best and decidedly the *most lasting* advertisement, is a trial of the goods. But whilst there may be *larger*, we feel confident that there is none *better*.
Having been in the shoe business all our life, we feel satisfied that we fully understand our business, and have purchased our goods accordingly. We have on hand a nice stock of plain and fine
STATIONERY,
to which we invite attention.
Repairing done with neatness and despatch, and all rips of our own goods sewed free of charge.
☞ Please remember! *All rips sewed or pegged free of charge.*

TO THE LADIES.
We take pleasure in saying that we have an excellent stock of J. L. RITTER'S PHILADELPHIA MADE SHOES AND GAITERS, which we will guarantee to wear as *LONG* as any other make; and neatly repaired when necessary. We still have a separate apartment for their accommodation, have a lady to wait upon them, and will be most happy to have them give us a call
☞ Don't forget the place, *Shaffer's Building, Juliana Street*, a few doors South of the Washington Hotel. J. HENRY HUTTON.
October 20, '65.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of John Wemmer, late of Monroe township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
Dec. 1, '75.–6t. LEVEN WEIMER, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Matilda Fritz, late of Juniata township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JACOB FRITZ,
Nov. 24, '65–6t Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Elias Diehl, late of Snake Spring township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
GEORGE SMOUSE,
Nov. 24, '65–6t Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Jesse McDonald, late of the Army of the United States, formerly of Wells township, Fulton county, or Broad Top township, Bedford county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. D. A. T. BLACK, Adm'r,
Nov. 10, '65—6t East Providence T'p

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Armstrong, late of Snake Spring township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
DANIEL SNYDER,
Nov. 3, '65—6t Adm'rs.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Thomas G. Wright, late of St. Clair township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. EDWIN V. WRIGHT,
ALBERT WRIGHT,
Nov. 3, '65—6t Adm'rs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of George Miller, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JAMES CESSNA,
Nov. 3, '65—6t* Adm'r

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—Notice is hereby given that appeals from the assessment of 1866, will be heard at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford, for the several districts of the county, as follows:
For Juniata, Schellsburg borough, Harrison and Napier, on Monday, December 11.
For Londonderry, Cumberland Valley, St. Clair and Union, on Tuesday, December 12.
For Southampton, Colerain, East Providence, West Providence and Bloody Run borough, on Wednesday, December 13.
For Middle Woodberry, South Woodberry, Liberty and Broad Top, on Thursday, December 14.
For Hopewell, Monroe, Snake Spring, Bedford township and Bedford borough, on Friday, Dec. 15.
GEORGE ROADES,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
ATTEST: MICHAEL S. RITCHEY,
JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk. Commissioners.
Nov. 17, '65.

Hardware, &c.

FODDER CUTTERS & CRUSHERS, the best in the State, may now be had at Hartley's Hardware Store at Manufacturers prices. Remember corn fodder cut and mashed will cause your cows to yield more and richer milk, and besides will go two-thirds farther in feeding than when fed in the rough. Nov. 10, '65.

THE BEST IMPROVED MEAT CUTTERS AND STUFFERS may be had at Nov. 10, '65. HARTLEY'S

BUTCHERS' KNIVES, STEELS, Shears, Scissors, Table Knives and Forks, Razors, Axes, Adzes, Augers, Drawing Knives, Hatchets, Broad Axes, Mill and Cross Cut Saws, Hand Saws, Planes, and the largest and best assortment of Pocket Knives, may be had at Hartley's Store.
Nov. 10, '65.

SHOEMAKERS will find Tools of all kinds, Calf-skins, Moroccos, Bindings, Linings, Web, Galloons, Lasts, French Boot Powder, Wax, Thread, Eyletts, &c., full stock always on hand, at Nov. 10, '65. HARTLEY'S.

SADDLERY, in great variety, at Nov. 10, '65. HARTLEY'S.

BLACKSMITHS may obtain from Hartley Norway Nail Iron, Horse Shoe Nails, Rasps, Files, Anvils, Bellows, Hand Hammers, Shoeing Hammers, Buttresses, Borax, IRON in great variety, and 200 Kegs of assorted Horse Shoes of different makes—and even more if wanted.
Nov. 10, '65.

HOUSE KEEPERS will find at Hartley's Store a great variety of household Hardware, such as Knives and Forks, Spoons of elegant quality, Ladles, single or in sets, Shovels and Tongs, Waiters, Tea Bells, Scissors, Meat Saws, Carvers, Paring Knives, Brushes, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Gridirons, Brass, Porcelain and Iron Kettles, Iron Pots, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Slaw Cutters, &c., &c. Stove Polish, Rotten Stone, and a hundred little "knick knacks" that we can't afford to enumerate. It would be easier to tell what we don't keep than what we do. [Nov. 10.

THE CLEAREST, BRIGHTEST, Best, Safest and Purest, and for these reasons the CHEAPEST COAL OIL in Bedford, may always be had at Hartley's. You who have never used any other than the "*common truck*," try it, compare it! and you will always go to Hartley's. Coal Oil Lamps in brilliant profusion, and great variety, very cheap at Hartley's, also, Wick, Lamp Tops, &c. Coal Oil Lamps repaired. [Nov. 10.

FARMERS will find the best of machines, at *Factory Prices*, by ordering from Hartley. Also, the best Shovels, Forks, Traces, Chains, Axes, Whips, &c. Harness and Lubric Oils, Wheel Grease, &c., at HARTLEY'S. [Nov10

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD, a pure article,
Flaxseed Oil,
Red Lead,
Paints of all kinds,
Glass and Putty,
Powder, Lead and Shot. The largest stock in Bedford, and Hardware in great variety at
Nov. 10. HARTLEY'S OLD STAND.

50 BEST BEREA GRINDSTONES assorted sizes, also patent fixtures for same
Nov. 10. at HARTLEY'S OLD STAND.

SLIP BILLS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, and all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, done with neatness and despatch, at THE GAZETTE office.

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED ALL PERSONS
To display their Goods;
To sell their Goods:
To gather information;
To make known their wants;
&c., &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

MERCHANTS' SHOW BILLS, printed in superior style, and upon reasonable terms, at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office.

TERMS for every description of Job PRINTING CASH! for the reason that for every article *we* use, we must pay cash; and the cash system will enable us to do our work as low as it can be done in the cities.

LETTER HEADS AND BILL HEADS, and ENVELOPES for business men, printed in the best style of the art, at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING, by all business men, is the secret of success. Remember Stephen Girard.

ORDERS from a distance for any kind of JOB PRINTING promptly attended to. Send to THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE, Bedford, Pa.

Fancy Stores.

BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
Call at Mrs. V. B. TATE & M. E. REA'S.
The handsomest assortment of
BONNETS,
HATS,
CAPS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
Bonnets for $5.50, worth $5.00. Ribbons for 25 cts worth 45—best 75 cts. worth $1 00.
Hats from 75 cents up.
Elegant assortment of Velvet Flowers, all prices.
COLLARS, CUFFS,
NECKTIES, SCARFS,
GLOVES, STOCKINGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Cord and Tassels, Gilt Cord,
Silk Buttons,
Bugle Buttons,
Jet Buttons,
Gilt Buttons,
Steel Buttons,
Velvet Ribbons and Bugle Gimp

Miscellaneous.

1865! 1866! 1867!

GOLD! | SILVER!

1 to 75,000!!

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS!!

OUR NEW MODE.

ONE OF OUR GOLD OR SILVER WATCHES, OR SILVER TEA SETS FOR $2, AS BELOW STATED.

Our articles consist of PIANOS, for which we will give $800 cash, if preferred.

MELODEONS,	"	150	"
SEWING MACHINES,	"	40	"
GOLD WATCHES,	"	150	"
PHOTOGR'H ALBUMS	"	20	"
"	"	10	"
"	"	5	"
SILVER TEA SETS,	"	40	"
" " SPOONS,	"	15	"
" TABLE "	"	18	"
" " FORKS,	"	18	"
" LADLES,	"	13	"
" WAITERS,	"	18	"
" CASTORS,	"	15	"
" PITCHERS & URNS,		20	"

And other valuable fancy Jewelry, Toilet and Work boxes, and articles.

One of our tea sets or one piece of our Gold or Silver ware is worth a bushel of the cheap dollar Jewelry!!

We have adopted the following mode of

DISTRIBUTION

by sale of 75,000 articles of value!

OUR NEW MODE!!

The articles of goods are numbered from 1 up to 75,000! 37,500 consisting of Pianos, Melodeons, Gold and Silver Watches, Sewing Machines, Tea and Table Sets, Solid Silver Tea and Table Spoons and Forks, etc., etc.; and the other 37,500 articles of valuable Jewelry, Work and Toilet cases, Photograph Albums, Open face Silver Watches, and fancy articles in great variety. 75,000 notices numbered from 1 to 75,000 are printed and put into sealed envelopes and well mixed, and one of these is taken out and sent to the person sending us 25 cents to cover expense of postage, correspondence, etc., and the article or goods corresponding with the number on the notice will be sent to the holder of the same immediately (if he desires to purchase the article) on the receipt of *two dollars*. For instance:—If the number on the notice sent to you should be 500, and a Piano, or Diamond Set or Gold Watch should be numbered 500 it will be sent to you for $2, and so on for every article in our list of 75,000 articles.

☞ *After receiving the Article, if it does not please you, you can return it, and your money SHALL BE REFUNDED.*

Twenty-five cents must be sent to pay expense of postage, correspondence, etc., on one notice.

Remember, that whatever article corresponds with the number on your notice, you can have it by paying TWO DOLLARS for it, whether it be worth $100 or $800. And it is for our interest to deal fairly, and send out our fine articles, as it gives confidence to the public, and thereby increases our sales.

TRY OUR NEW MODE!

Upon receipt of 25 cents, which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we send one notice.

Upon receipt of $1 which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we send six notices.

Upon receipt of $5 which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we send 40 notices, and a fine present, valued at not less than $15, as a sample of our goods.

Upon receipt of $18, which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we will send 150 notices, and a SOLID SILVER WATCH, by return mail.

AGENTS WANTED. Send for our circular!

Agents allowed a large Cash Commission, by which they can make $25 weekly.

Address plainly,
REED & BROTHER,
Salesroom, Box, 5138,
34 Liberty St. New York City, N.Y.
Oct. 27, '65—3m

BEDFORD NURSERIES,
Bedford Pa.
T. M. LYNCH

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APPRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, SPANISH CHESNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWER TREES, Evergreen trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid. [Sept. 8—3m.

MEXICO! MEXICO!!

$30,000,0000 LOAN
OF THE
REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

Twenty year Coupon Bonds, in sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1000.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT., PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Principal and Interest payable in GOLD.

$160,000,000 to be sold at SIXTY CENTS on the DOLLAR,

in U. S. Currency, thus yielding an interest of 12 per cent. in Gold, or 17 per cent. in Currency, at the present rate of premium on gold.

THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ALREADY PROVIDED.

The most desirable investment ever offered

Immense tracts of Mining and Agricultural Lands, sixty per cent. of Port Dues, Imposts, and Taxes, in the States of Tamaulipas and San Louis Potosi; and the plighted faith of the said States and the General Government are all pledged for the redemption of these Bonds and payment of interest.

THE SECURITY IS AMPLE.

$30 U. S. Cur. will buy at 7 per ct. Gold Bond of				$50
$60	"	"	"	$100
$300	"	"	"	$500
$600	"	"	"	$1,000

LET EVERY LOVER OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS BUY AT LEAST ONE BOND.

Circulars forwarded and subscriptions received by
JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., and
J. N. TIFFT, Financial Agent of the Republic of Mexico, 57 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Subscriptions also received by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States.

Nov. 10, '65—3m.

MANHOOD: How Lost, How Restored. Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office box 4,586.
Nov. 17, '65—1y.

P U M P S ! ! !

I am engaged in selling the
ERIE PUMP—
certainly the only pump
well adapted to this
climate

Persons in need of a
GOOD PUMP,
will do well to give me a call.

☞ Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg
Aug. 1, '65—1y

PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich. We ask you to try it in the columns of THE GAZETTE

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

FARQUHAR'S COLUMN!

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT!

Prints,
Wool Delains,
French Morenoes,
Barathie's Coburg Cloths,
Fancy Delains and Alpacas,
Plain and Fancy Cloak Cloths,
Woolen Sack Goods of every description.
MUSLINS,
Brown and Bleached,
Domestic Ginghams, and
a general assortment of Cloths,
Casimers, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans,
and Miner's Flannels, and Sack Flannels
of all kinds, which will be sold very cheap for CASH or PRODUCE.

Call at Farquhar's Cheap Corner!

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

OFFEE;
IMPERIAL,
YOUNG HYSON,
AND BLACK TEAS
OF THEBEST QUALITY;
LOVERING'S SYRUPS,
WHITE and BROWN
SUGARS,
AND EVERY
DESCRIPTION OF
SPICES;
AND ALL ARTICLES
USUALLY FOUND
IN A GROCERY
STORE.

Call at Farquhar's Cheap Corner!

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT

Water Proof,
Grained,
Pebbled,
Kips
and Calf BOOTS,
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
Brogans,
Gaiters,
and Lace Boots,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
LADIES'
City made (sewed and pegged)
BALMORALS,
Goat Calf and Morocco
BOOTS;
LASTING GAITERS,
and a general assortment of
CHILDREN'S and MISSES'
Balmorals.

Call at Farquhar's Cheap Corner!

VARIETY DEPARTMENT.

This department in our store is filled to overflowing, and among the one thousand and one different articles that may be found is a splendid stock of

Hoods,	Collars,
Nubias,	Neck-ties,
Scarfs,	Handkerchiefs,
Gauntlets,	Ribbons,
Gloves,	Tapes,
Suspenders,	Threads,
Buttens,	Bindings,
Hosiery,	Furs,
Stationery.	

Call at Farquhar's Cheap Corner!

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Oongress,
Navy,
Spun,
Natural Leaf,
Baltimore Twist,
Smoking,
Fine Cut,
&c.,
with a general assortment of
CIGARS.

Call at Farquhar's Cheap Corner!

100 SACKS SALT	AT	CHEAP	CORNER.
100 BEAUTIFUL SHAWLS		do	do
100 WOOLEN HOODS		do	do
100 yds. CLOAK CLOTH		do	do
100 SUITS OF CLOTHING		do	do
No. 1 and 2 MACKEREL		do	do

Call at Farquhar's Cheap Corner!

WANTED.

1000 bushels CORN	at	Farquhar's	Cheap	Corner.
1000 do OATS		do	do	do
1000 do WHEAT		do	do	do
1000 do RYE		do	do	do
1000 do BUCKWHEAT		do	do	do
10,000 lbs RAGS		do	do	do

Every description of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken at *Cheap Corner*.

When you come to town don't fail to call at

FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER

and see the great display of

WINTER GOODS.

Oct. 27 '65 —2m. J. B. FARQUHAR

Miscellaneous.

THE HOME JOURNAL for 1866.

A high-toned and brilliant Literary and Artistic Journal.

NEW VOLUME—NEW ATTRACTIONS.

Established in 1846, THE HOME JOURNAL, (on the sixth of January next,) for the *twentieth* year, greets its old friends and subscribers.

It is still conducted by N. P. WILLIS, assisted by an efficient corps of able editors, talented contributors, and spicy correspondents.

Mr. WILLIS, while maintaining his allowed very able topic, *The Chronicle of Gayety and Fashion*, thinks he has succeeded in establishing *a separate best authority* for all that concerns the livelier progress of women.

As the voice of this new want of society, the Home Journal claims to be the *indispensable first need of the ladies*. One of the features of the new series will be the publication of a new and beautiful story, by ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE, entitled

FIOR D'ALIZA: *An Idyll of Italian Life*, which is pronounced by eminent European critics, "the 'Paul and Virginia' of the nineteenth century," and which is being translated for our columns by GEORGE PERRY. This will run through about ten numbers. In the first number of the coming volume will be commenced an entire NEW SERIES of articles, entitled MATRIMONIAL INFELICITIES, by the well-known and popular humorous writer, BARRY GRAY, author of "Married Life," etc., etc. As a part of our plan to keep our readers *au fait* of the living literature of the world, and serve up for their cosmopolitan taste choice condensations from living writers of every country, we have enlisted the service of some able writers to translate BRIEF ROMANCES from the French, German and Russian current literature.

But romance will be only a *subordinate* department; while a prominent feature of the new volume will be *Original and Sparkling Sketches* of character, persons and places.

The author of "Ashes from the Pipe of an Old Smoker;" "Daisy Howard;" "The Dreamer," and other favorite essayists, will figure under this head. In *Foreign Correspondence* the coming volume will be especially brilliant. Among other writers, MRS. ESTELLE ANNA LEWIS, the poetess, and HARRY HAREWOOD LEECH, the essayist, (both now residing abroad,) will act as special correspondents, jotting down for our readers everything that is new and interesting in the world of letters, art, fashion and society. The AMUSEMENT DEPARTMENT is under the charge of H. A. DELILLIE, an accomplished critic, who will keep our readers well informed of all that is interesting, on both sides of the Atlantic, in matters Musical and Dramatic.

In Belles-Lettres, Poetry, Art-Criticism, Book Reviews, original essays, social, fashion and foreign gossip, spicy letters, short sketches, pithy paragraphs, personal items, early extracts from unpublished works, choice selections from English, French and other foreign periodicals, and all, in fact, that tends to make an instructive and entertaining newspaper, the Home Journal will still retain its reputation as the favorite of the belles lettres press.

It need hardly be mentioned that the editors are proud of the position assigned to the paper of being the unexceptionably cultivated reference of polite people: its high moral tone will always be observed, and nothing will be admitted into its columns that would not be compatible with a paper intended for the moral and refined home of the best classes.

We take this opportunity of thanking our many Southern subscribers for a return of their patronage, and can assure them that the editors will still keep the columns of the Home Journal free from political and religious discussions, and will confine themselves rather to their motto, to "Encourage the memorable, the progressive and the beautiful."

TERMS.—For one copy, one year, $3; for three copies, $7 50, or one copy for three years, $7 50 always in advance. Subscriptions, orders, remittances, and all other communications, to be addressed to the publishers,
N. P. WILLIS & MORRIS PHILLIPS,
107 Fulton street, New York.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865--6.

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

This invention consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPTIC PURE REFINED STEEL SPRINGS, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring ever used. They seldom bend, or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread, and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also double steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest most desirable, comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WESTS', BRADLEY & CAREY, Proprietors of the Invention, and sole MANUFACTURERS, 97 CHAMBERS, and 79 & 81 READE STREETS, New York.

For sale in all first class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

☞ Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. A. & C.
Nov. 10, '65—3m.

96-TAKE-1500-NOTICE-478.

WINTER AND SPRING OPERATIONS.

SPLENDID VARIETY OF
FANCY GOODS, GOLD & SILVER WARE,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Watches, Jewelry, &c.,
AT 69 NASSAU STREET.

We now offer a splendid variety of the choicest and best goods, on terms that must and will suit every body; and if our dealings are not fair and honest, do not patronize us; and if our goods are not as represented, *return them, and we will refund the money.*

CONDITIONS.

Twenty thousand articles of goods are for sale at *two dollars each—consisting of*
PIANOS, MELODEONS,
Diamond Jewelry,
GOLD WATCHES, SILVER WATCHES,
SILVER WARE,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

And a great variety of fancy goods and jewelry. These goods are numbered from one to twenty thousand, and twenty thousand notices are numbered from one to twenty thousand, and put into sealed envelopes and thoroughly mixed, each number corresponding with some article of goods. Any person sending thirty cents for an oil colored photograph will receive two of these notices with each photograph; making, where an agent sends five photographs and ten notices for one dollar, the extra photograph and two notices free to the agent. The article of goods corresponding with the number on the notice, no matter what its value, will be sent on the receipt of *two dollars*. If the goods when received do not give satisfaction, return them and we will refund the money.

Send thirty cents for an oil colored photograph, religious, comic or fancy, and two notices.

Give us one trial and we know you will send again. Address all orders—
KENNEDY & CO.,
Nov. 24,'65—1m Box 5108, New York.

RICHARD LEO,

Manufacturer of

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.,

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &C., &C.,

will be furhished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work. ☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.
July 10, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.—A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address,
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
New York.
Feb. 10, '65.—1y

Publications.

1866. THE WORLD, An Independent Democratic Daily, Weekly & Semi-Weekly Newspaper.

After four years of civil war, forced upon the people of the United States by the violence of sectional parties, we now enter upon a new era of unity and of progress. North and South, a cordial co operation of all honest men is needed to repair the waste of war, to establish our Peace through the triumph of sound constitutional principles in the administration of the government, and our unity by guarding all that makes Union desirable.

The great Democratic Party, whose history in the past is the history of private prosperity, of territorial extension, and of public order in America, stands now, as it has ever stood, the Party of the nation, superior to all sectional passions in its loyalty to the rights of co-equal States and to the liberties of the individual citizen. Once more its voice will be heard, once more its adherents will be rallied to its time honored standards in every city and town of the Northern and of the Southern States.

To the principles of the great Democratic Party of the Nation, THE WORLD has borne firm witness throughout the ordeal of civil war. It will now be devoted to the not less arduous task of applying those principles to the solution of the many and weighty questions—financial, social, political—which come upon us with the return of peace. Faithful to the real interests of all sections, it will be enslaved by the prejudices and blinded by the prepossessions of none.

That the principles of American Democracy should thus be uttered, with no weak or uncertain voice, here in the great metropolitan center of American enterprise and commerce, is a matter of such importance to every citizen as must recommend THE WORLD to the co-operation and support of good men in all sections of the Union.

Whatever skill can advise or enterprise accomplish will contribute to make THE WORLD what it is our resolve that it shall continue to be—*the Best Newspaper of the Day.*

Competent correspondents at every commercial and political center of both hemispheres, who are always instructed to make the freest and promptest use of the telegraph, will keep our readers fully informed of the doings and the progress of mankind in all parts of the globe.

EDITIONS.

The Daily WORLD affords a complete compendium of, and commentary upon, the news of every day.

The Semi-Weekly WORLD is a large quarto sheet same size as Daily, containing all its news, correspondence, editorials, commercial and market news, cattle market and provision reports, and a fresh and entertaining miscellany of literature. Published Tuesday and Friday.

The Weekly WORLD, a large quarto sheet, same size as Daily, has now the largest circulation of any weekly journal published save one. Its extraordinary success since its union with the New York *Argus* has justified the most liberal expenditures, which will make it unrivaled in interest and value to the farmers. Published Wednesday.

1. Its MARKET REPORTS embrace the New York, Albany, Brighton and Cambridge LIVE STOCK MARKETS; the New York COUNTRY PRODUCE and GENERAL PRODUCE MARKETS; special and valuable HOP INTELLIGENCE; a department of AGRICULTURAL READING: all together composing an unrivaled handbook of current information for the Farmer, Live Stock or Produce Dealer, the Country Merchant, etc.

2. Its READING FOR THE FAMILY CIRCLE embraces the freshest and best Stories, Poetry, Religious Reading, etc.

3. Its DIGEST OF THE NEWS is not, like most city weeklies, a mere waste-basket of the Daily; only matters of interest and importance are chosen from the Daily, while the mass of its contents are prepared especially for the Weekly.

In every post-office district there should be found some active, public-spirited Democrat, who will confer a benefit upon us, his neighbors, and the cause, by making a determined effort to form a club of four, ten, twenty, or fifty for the Weekly WORLD, at our greatly reduced rates.

GREAT REDUCTION IN TERMS.

DAILY WORLD.
One copy, one year, by mail TEN DOLLARS.
SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.
One copy, one year FOUR DOLLARS
Four copies one year TEN DOLLARS.
Ten copies, one year TWENTY DOLLARS
WEEKLY WORLD.
One year, one copy TWO DOLLARS
Four copies, one year SEVEN DOLLARS
Ten copies, one year FIFTEEN DOLLARS
Twenty copies, one year, to one address TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS
Fifty copies, one year, to one address FIVE DOLLARS

An extra copy of the Weekly edition furnished to clubs of twenty or more.

For clubs of fifty the Semi-Weekly, and for clubs of one hundred the Daily, will be sent to getter up of a club.

Additions may be made to clubs at any time during the year at the regular club rates

Changes from club lists can only be made by request of the person receiving the club packages. All such requests must name the edition, post-office, and state to which it has previously been sent, and inclose twenty-five cents to pay for changing to separate address.

Orders for any of the editions of THE WORLD may be sent by mail, and should inclose Post-office Money Order or Bank draft for amount (less the discount). We have no authorized traveling agents. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the senders. Orders and letters should be addressed to

THE WORLD,
Oct. 20,—65. 35 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

GREAT CHANCE
FOR
AGENTS.

WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT:

The Standard History of the War.

Complete in one very large Volume of over 1,000 Pages.

This work has no rival as a candid, lucid, complete, authentic and reliable history of the "great conflict." It contains reading matter equal to three large royal octavo volumes, splendidly illustrated with over 150 fine portraits of Generals, battle scenes, maps and diagrams.

Returned and disabled officers and soldiers, and energetic young men in want of profitable employment will find this a rare chance to make money. We have agents clearing $250 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant; for proof of the above send for circulars and see our terms. Address, JONES BROTHERS & CO.,
Oct 20, '65—1m Philadelphia, Pa.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER,

A WEEKLY

RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR

Newspaper for the family and the fireside, will enter on its

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

True to

The CHURCH, the CONSTITUTION and the UNION,

It is calculated to please both

OLD AND YOUNG.

All *new subscribers* paying us in advance for 1866 shall have their names immediately entered, and the Observer will be sent to them

UNTIL JANUARY FIRST, GRATIS!

Subscribe *soon*, as the *free paper* will commence when the name is entered.

Sample copies to any address *free.*

TERMS, $3.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., & Co.,
Nov.3,'65.—4t. 37 Park Row, New York.

IN PRESS: To be published Dec. 1st.

THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC
AND
POLITICAL COMPENDIUM, FOR 1866,

Is now in press, and will be published by the undersigned, as above. It will contain, besides the usual matter of Almanacs, full and official Election Returns, a list of all officers, Federal and State, a careful Chronology, Abstracts of Laws, &c., &c., making a complete Compendium or Manual for the Politician. It is the intention to make it superior to anything of the kind heretofore published.—Having a regular publishing department in connection with our business, we shall be enabled to give this Almanac, through the trade as well as our regular customers and agents, a very wide circulation. A limited number of advertisements will be received.

The price of the Almanac will be 25 cents per hopy, retail. A liberal discount made to the trade. Orders, which will be filled according to the date of their reception, are respectfully solicited.

VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO., *Publishers*,
No. 162 Nassau street, New York.

CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR.
VOLUME X.

A DAY SCHOOL MONTHLY.

The VISITOR will commence its tenth volume with the January number, 1866. This is the only *Day School Periodical* published at

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR!

Magazine form, beautifully illustrated. New type, new features; Readings, Music, Speeches, Dialogues, Stories, Puzzles, Enigmas, Rebuses, &c., from the very best writers.

The Visitor has the largest circulation of any Educational Journal published. Now is the time to form clubs.

The Publisher, in order to reach all parts of the country, will send the Visitor one year, FREE, to one person, (who will act as agent,) at any Post Office in the United States Address, with five cents for particulars,

J. W. DAUGHADAY, Publisher,
1308 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, and Business men generally will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

Job Printing.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

POWER PRESS

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

BEDFORD, PA.

MEYERS & MENGEL,

PROPRIETORS.

Having recently made additional improvements to our office, we are prepared to execute all orders for

PLAIN AND FANCY

JOB PRINTING,

With dispatch and in the most

SUPERIOR STYLE.

CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CHECKS,
CERTIFICATES,
BLANKS,
DEEDS,
REGISTERS,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS,
HEADINGS,
ENVELOPES,
SHOWBILLS,
HANDBILLS,
INVITATIONS,
LABELS, &c. &c.

Our facilities for printing

POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, &c.,

FOR

CONCERTS AND EXHIBITIONS,

ARE UNSURPASSED.

"PUBLIC SALE" BILLS

Printed at short notice.

We can insure complete satisfaction as to time and price.

All Work Executed Promptly.

Medical.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

The only known remedy for

DIABETES,

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Helmbold's Buchu will relieve you.

PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS

PLEASE NOTICE.

I make no secret of ingredients. Helmbold's Extract Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, prepared in *vacuo* and according to rules of

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.

These ingredients are known as the most valuable Diuretics afforded.

A DIURETIC

Is that which acts upon the kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
ACTS GENTLY,

Is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

FOR THE SATISFACTION OF ALL,

See Medical Properties contained in Dispensatory of the U. S., of which the following is a correct copy:

"BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostrate, and Retention or the Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION,

See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See Remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia.

See any and all Standard Work on Medicine.

FROM THE
LARGEST
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
IN THE WORLD.

I am acquainted with H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN,
(Firm of Powers & Weightman,)
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

[*From the Philad'a Evening Bulletin, Mar.* 10.]

We are gratified to hear of the continued success, in New York, of our townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next to the Metropolitan Hotel, is 28 feet front, 230 feet deep, and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his Office and Laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

The proprietor has been induced to make this statement from the fact that his remedies, although advertised, are

GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

And, knowing that the intelligent refrain from using any thing pertaining to Quackery, or the Patent Medicine order—most of which are prepared by self-styled Doctors, who are too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less competent to prepare pharmaceutical preparations.

THESE PARTIES RESORT

to various means of effecting sales, such as copying parts of advertisements of popular remedies, and finishing with certificates.

The Science of Medicine stands SIMPLE, PURE, and MAJESTIC,—having Fact for its Basis, Induction for its Pillar, Truth alone for its Capital.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Health is most important; and the afflicted should not use an advertised remedy, unless its contents or ingredients are known to others besides the manufacturer, or until they are satisfied of the qualifications of the party so offering.

HELMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
AND IMPROVED ROSE WATER.
Established upwards of 16 years.

Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse
594 *Broadway, New York*;

And HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 *South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Oct. 20,'65.-1y.

Medical.

SHRINERS BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

This is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon its doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is Purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves, aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the

DISEASED LUNGS,

thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time.—Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 50 cts. per bottle.
Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.
For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry, Druggists, Bedford, Pa.
August 11, 1865—1y.

Use Shriner's Balsamic Cough Syrup, and Save your Children. No child need die of Croup if this Syrup is used in time.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

Since the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense—To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

IT IS ENTIRELY VEGETABLE—PERFECTLY SAFE AND HARMLESS.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞ Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞ Price 25 cents per bottle.

***Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford. Pa. August 11, 1865—1y

Shriner's Indian Vermifuge, to destroy Worms, is entirely Vegtable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

Is a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeny, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixtnre.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 50 and 75 cents per bottle—Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

☞ For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford. Pa. [Aug. 11, 1865—1y

Foutz's Mixture is the best Liniment for man and Beast now in use.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

THESE Powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects erudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slaveiring, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c —These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year they might save the lives of many valuable horses

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill the above dise